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and for the varied uses about
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White Castle Soap.
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very want.

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—Practitioner.
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Berlin, Member of the Scientific
y of Germany, etc., etc.
y of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the
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of the brain and ner-
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THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY" Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 2:30 a. m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds. Leaves the latter grounds until 4:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cts. For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and 39th sts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.
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YELLOW-FEVER.

Fourteen New Cases and Nine Deaths at Memphis Yesterday.

The Howard Association Declines Proffers of Personal Assistance.

Camps to Be Made To-Day for the Colonization of Indigent People.

Three Well-Developed Cases Discovered in New Orleans.

The Costly Hoax Known as the National Board of Health.

Utter Uselessness of the Whole Affair as at Present Constituted.

No Money in the National Treasury to Be Used for Fumigating Mails.

MEMPHIS.
DISCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—The list of new cases and interments for the twenty-four hours past do not give much encouragement, and are particularly discouraging to the opinion which prevailed to-day that the disease was abating. The following new cases were reported to-day:

Miles Owen, aged 70, corner Third and Manassas.
F. Widrig, 11, Bradford.
Mrs. B. M. Mahon, 35, Desoto.
B. Wilson, 21, Lower Main.
Pat Kelly, 42, North Manassas.
James Meath, 28, Desoto.
Ben Adams, 35, Clay.
Mrs. Jane Foster, 37, corner Elliott and Desoto.
Mary Conley, 15, Carolina.

COLORED CASES.

Thomas Langford, 10 years, Hernando.
Thomas Simmons, 10 years, East Beale.
Louisa McGill, 19 years, Ross avenue.
Rufus Montgomery, 38 years, Hawley and Ross.
Sallie Hunt, 4 years, North Manassas.

The number of colored people attacked is a noticeable feature of the prevailing malady.

Dr. Ross has a case which he has decided to report as yellow-fever to-morrow.

DR. EASTON,

who has four new cases, made no report, three of the new cases being members of his own family, stricken this afternoon, preventing him from sending in his report. Dr. Easton's family was reared in the South, having resided in New Orleans and Mobile till about four years ago, when they moved to New York. Dr. Easton was one of the New York physicians who came as volunteers to Memphis last year, since which time he has resided here, having acquired quite a large practice. His family came to reside here about a month ago, and prove to have lost their acclimatization, which Dr. Easton said he hoped was not the case. Mrs. Dr. Easton has quite a severe attack, while the two daughters are not so severely afflicted. Dr. Easton believes that he has to-night discovered slight symptoms in two of his youngest children which may develop by to-morrow.

DR. ROSS

arrived from the south part of the county late this afternoon, having been called to attend Mr. Charles Bills, who took refuge some eight miles south of the city. Mr. Bills is a member of the Order of Odd-Fellows and Knights of Honor, and is reported to have a very bad case. Dr. Ross found a number of suspicious cases in that locality, where the fever raged last year. I thought yesterday the movement into

CAMPS

would begin to-day, but I learn from Dr. Porter that he was disappointed in promised railroad facilities. The work will begin to-morrow. Dr. Porter says rations will not be issued except at the camps, upon which promise alone the assistance was given by the Secretary of War and the President, both of whom, together with the Governor of the State, indorse Dr. Porter fully.

Physicians all speak hopefully of the cases in their practice, there being but few exceptional instances, if their opinions hold good, a decrease of the death-rate may be expected. They account for a number of deaths by the imprudence of convalescents.

PHILMOT,

whose name appears in the death-list below, was nearly convalescent, but yesterday gorged his stomach, from the effects of which death ensued in a few hours.

Dr. Porter was much chagrined to-day on learning that a document gotten up by a few prominent but indiscreet citizens had been made public through the telegraphic reports, urging Dr. Thornton, President of the Board of Health, not to report the disease epidemic under any circumstances. Had the paper been submitted to the citizens' meeting yesterday, it would have been thrown out, as it is determined upon that the Board of Health shall not be dictated to, but proceed in the matter according to the recognized rule. This week will decide the condition from an epidemic standpoint.

THE DEAD OF TO-DAY

are as follows:

Evelin Widrig, aged 17, Bradford.
Henry Parthesius, 38, Clay.
Louis Wehrum, 10 months, Hernando.
C. M. Widrig, 45, Bradford.
Mrs. James Ashbrook, 30, Bradford.
Mrs. W. Hummerly, 46, South.
Ed Kearney, 16, Manassas.
Mary Burns, 45, Hernando.
Charles Philmot, 30, corner Jefferson and Second.
Byrd, colored, 30, Jefferson Extended.

SINCE THE OFFICIAL REPORT

was closed it is stated that a man named Robinson died at or near Elmwood Cemetery.

Tom O'Connell, ex-Chief of Police, who was thought to be dying last night, took a favorable turn this morning, and it is now thought he will recover. His case went into hemorrhage of the bowels.

FOURTEEN NEW CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—Fourteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among the most prominent are Miles Owen, Brooks Wilson, James Meath. Nine deaths from yellow-fever have occurred since last night.

AT A MEETING OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, held this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that "the Association needs no assistance at present from physicians or nurses from abroad to attend to the comparatively few cases of fever now under their charge. With heartfelt thanks to the many who have already kindly tendered their services, which will be gratefully remembered. We would add that under no circumstances will the services of unacclimated persons be hereafter accepted."

TWO COLORED MILITARY COMPANIES

went into camp to-day on the bluffs, under orders of Col. John F. Cameron, of the Governor's Staff.

THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

have been strengthened, and the authorities do not now anticipate any trouble.

CAMPS

for the colonization of poor people will positively be established to-morrow.

THE WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS

of Dr. Thomas S. Easton, formerly of New York, were stricken with the fever this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS.
THREE CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Within the last twenty-four hours three well-developed cases of fever have manifested themselves, all in the upper part of the city. There is no fear, however, of the disease becoming epidemic, owing to the precautions taken by the Sanitary Society. Sporadic cases occur every year, and the appearance of the disease here at this time should give no cause of alarm under ordinary circumstances. One of the cases mentioned, that of a young Italian girl, may result fatally. The other cases are of a light character.

LOUISVILLE.
SICK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Dr. D. J. Ledbitter, en route from Memphis, was taken from a train by quarantine officers this afternoon and sent to the fever hospital. The other four patients in the hospital are doing well.

THERE IS NO TRUTH

in the dispatches from Memphis announcing the discontinuance of trains on the Louisville & Nashville Road south of Clarksville. Trains Nos. 1 and 4 will continue to run to and from Memphis daily until Aug. 1, and after that date as often as the necessities of the case and business require. This connection between Louisville and all points south is undisturbed, with the exception of Memphis.

TEXAS.
REGULATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Dr. Rutherford, of the Texas State Board of Health, has telegraphed to the officials here that medical officers will be sent from Texas to Cairo, St. Louis, and Hannibal, who will examine all persons going to that State by railroad, and give them certificates of health, if found to be well or not recently from yellow-fever districts.

ST. LOUIS.
QUARANTINE.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The steamers Ouachita Belle, with 300 passengers, and Mollie Moore, with ninety people from Memphis, arrived at quarantine late last night. There was no sickness on board either boat, and all the passengers were permitted to come up to the city this evening. A large number of them will leave for northern points to-morrow by river. There are now five steamers at quarantine which will be held there until the authorities deem it prudent for them to come to the city. There are six persons now sick at the quarantine hospital, but no case of yellow-fever yet developed. These included Mrs. Bandy and her two children, from Memphis, and Mr. Gwathney, chief clerk steamer Coahoma. The latter is improving rapidly, but the two children are very sick, and the youngest will probably die.

CAIRO.
QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—Everything is quiet here. There is very little sickness in the city, and none of a suspicious character. Quarantine regulations, as now enforced, require the transfer of Southern passengers to other cars on the opposite side of the river, and prohibit the landing of boats direct from Memphis. All boats from the South are hailed by a tug, and the policeman aboard inquires of the Captain whether they landed at Memphis or have any sickness aboard. If answered in the negative, she is permitted to come in. No inspection is made of boats or trains, no Medical Inspectors having as yet been appointed by either the city, State, or National Boards of Health. The following dispatch was received here to-day:

MEMPHIS, July 27.—*To J. H. Rauch:* Thirteen new cases and three deaths since 9 a. m. yesterday. Total for the week, 71; yellow-fever, 34; pernicious fever, 10; other cases, 27.
R. W. MITCHELL.

SPRINGFIELD.
PRECAUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—John Hilden, his grown son, and three children arrived here yesterday from Memphis, and went to a hotel. The proprietor promptly notified the local Board of Health, according to its regulations, and it was found that the family were all in good health, and were provided with health certificates from the Memphis and St. Louis authorities. They spent Thursday and Friday in quarantine at St. Louis, and their baggage had been fumigated. Four other Memphis refugees arrived last night, who were also in good health and provided with certificates. The local Board is closely looking after all such arrivals, and the railroad authorities and hotel men are actively co-operating with them. Arrangements are making to care for any who may be sick, and isolate them till the danger is over.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.
WORSE THAN THE FEVER ITSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The National Board of Health is still busy hunting for volunteers to send to Havana, Matanzas, and other ports, to investigate the yellow-fever. Meanwhile it seems to not have time to investigate the efficiency of the different disinfecting materials at home. At all events the following is published here this morning: "The Hon. Casey Young, member of the House from the Memphis, Tenn., District, took some specimens of disinfectants to the National Board of Health to have them examined and reported upon, in order to supply the most efficient articles to his afflicted people at home. He called upon the Board a day or two ago. That lively body had forgotten all about the disinfectants, and couldn't find the articles after a long hunt in the offices. This is given by Mr. Young as an illustration of the lax business management upon the part of the National Board of Inefficients."

TIME PRECIOUS.

It appears, in addition to the statement made in the foregoing paragraph, that the Board now declines to examine the different disinfectants, on account of waste of time, and Representative Young accordingly took them to the Marine Hospital Bureau, where Supervising Surgeon-General Hamilton immediately placed them in the hands of the chemist of the Department, by whom they are now being tested. There is undoubtedly very great dissatisfaction with the operations of the National Board of Health. Their career from the outset seems to have been a blunder. When they met to organize they sat ten days without taking the oath of office, and discovered when they applied for their pay that

ALL THEIR ACTS WERE ILLEGAL,

and that they could not be paid. A special bill had to be passed by Congress to legalize their acts, and to secure them payment. Their next step was to recommend the passage of a bill greatly enlarging their powers, in which they were not successful. The next movement was to endeavor to secure out of their fund of three-quarters of a million $300,000 for the experiments of Prof. Gamgee, in a refrigerating ship, notwithstanding previous experiments of the same kind by that gentleman proved to be failures; Secretary Sherman defeated this, and insisted upon bids. Since that time it is difficult to understand

WHAT THE BOARD REALLY HAS DONE,

except to appoint an army of clerks and inspectors, to pay for a house owned by a member of the Board double the rent paid for the house adjoining it, which is part of the same block and identical with it, to appoint a number of medical inspectors to visit different places, and to attempt to publish a newspaper. As soon as the epidemic broke out at Memphis there was much excitement in the National Board of Health. A number of inspectors were appointed to visit various places and report on the sanitary condition of the respective localities. These inspectors were to be

PAID $10 A DAY

and traveling expenses, and, as there are over twenty of them, the daily cost of the National Health Brigade will be considerable. It appears that the data from which the *Health Bulletin* of the National board of Health is published are all supplied by the Marine Hospital Bureau. The Board as yet has promulgated no general or specific plans for the mitigation of the epidemic at Memphis. There are now employed at the rooms of the Board thirteen clerks, three of whom could do all the necessary work. The running expenses of the National Board of Health are from $35,000 to $50,000 a month.

THE MAILS.
FUMIGATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—There is a great pressure upon the Post-Office Department from all quarters to fumigate the mails which come from the infected districts. A large amount of mail matter arrives daily at New York and Washington from the present yellow-fever region, but nothing has been done to disinfect it. The only difficulty is that there is no appropriation for fumigation, and that the appropriations for the postal service generally are so closely and narrowly itemized, and have such rigorous penalties attached for making expenditures for anything for which specific appropriation has not been made, that the authorities incur the danger of impeachment for attempting to fumigate the mails. Last year's experience showed that it was actually necessary in case of an epidemic that the mails should be fumigated, and yet the Democrats made no appropriation for that purpose.

CANADA.

A National Currency—The King-Thief—Direct Importation of Sugar from Barbadoes—Licenses to Fish in Rivers—Illicit Trade in Flour.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 27.—A rumor is now in circulation, based on the fact that several bank-charters for issuing notes will expire shortly, stating that Sir A. T. Galt's mission to England is to arrange preliminaries for the adoption of a national currency, but not an irredeemable currency. Whether the rumor be correct or not, it is known that Sir A. T. Galt is about resuming the negotiations for commercial treaties between Canada and several European and South-American countries.

A family named Ouellette, residing near this city, was poisoned a few days ago by eating pork from an animal which had been feeding on potato-tops sprinkled with Paris-green.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 27.—James McCaffery, alias Jimmy Papes, a thief known all over the Continent as the King of his class, is in the city, seriously ill. He was reported to have died; but he still lingers, although very sick, and has not given up hopes of his recovery. He has been interviewed, and talked quite freely of his past doings. He told the story of his robbing Brown's Bank, at Montreal, in 1875, of $16,000, for which he served three years in the Penitentiary. He declared that Learitt, the accomplice of Meeker, who is serving seven years for shooting Dain at Yorkville, informed him of his intention to fix the shooting on a victim; and, from a subsequent conversation, he believes that Meeker was chosen as that victim. He confesses to having an acquaintance with all the most notorious thieves in America, but said that he had given up his evil ways, and having made, by a lucky stroke at gambling in New York, sufficient to live on, he intended to conduct himself respectably to the end of his days. He complained bitterly of the shadowing by the detectives to which he had been subjected. Should he ever get strong enough to move, he intends to visit Colorado and take up his residence there.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, July 27.—The Ontario Car-Works, of London, are said to have received a contract from Vanderbilt for 500 cars.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, July 27.—The ship Fioretto, owned by J. B. Taylor, of Chicago, and commanded by W. J. Gamble, has arrived at this port, with a cargo of sugars direct from Barbadoes. This is the first direct cargo of the kind ever brought to this port or to any lake-port. Hitherto Barbadoes sugars for Canada have been imported by way of New York and Portland. The clause in the new tariff which exempts packages and charges from duty in direct imports, and the saving of transhipment, suggested the experiment of the direct shipment which has now been successfully carried out. The Fioretto is a trim-built vessel of 300 tons. On the salt water she is called a barkentine, but would be known on the Lakes as a three-masted schooner. She left Chicago in September last, with a cargo of deals for Glasgow. Having delivered her cargo there, she sailed for South America, and afterwards reached Bridgetown, Barbadoes, in time to pick up the cargo for this port. Capt. Gamble says that this direct shipment to Hamilton, Canada, was a matter of very lively interest to the people of Bridgetown. The Fioretto left Bridgetown on the 8th of June, and had a favorable passage, though rendered somewhat unpleasant by about a thousand miles of fog through which the vessel had to pass. A gang of men are busily employed in unloading her.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 27.—The Manitoba Provincial Orange Grand Lodge held a special session here, at which a resolution was passed asking Parliament to pass an act to allow the Order to hold real and personal property. A resolution was also passed recognizing the principle of bringing out political candidates by the Order.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 27.—The Dominion Government has been in the habit of granting licenses to fish in the rivers of the several Provinces; but, if Judge Fisher, of New Brunswick, be right, the Dominion Government transcends its power in doing so. His decision is, that the Federal Government has no power to grant licenses to fish in rivers beyond the point where the tide rises; that the right of fishery is incident to the ownership of the land, and belongs to the Local Governments, or to private owners, as the case may be. The question will go to the Supreme Court or Privy Council for adjudication.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, July 27.—A Government paper here says: "An instruction from the Department at Ottawa has been sent to the Collector of Customs in these Provinces, which will check what in many cases has been an illicit trade in flour. As a large amount of flour is ground in bond by Ontario millers from American wheat, and then shipped out of the Canadian bond into the United States bond at New York or Boston for exportation to Europe or elsewhere, it followed that, without due check by the Customs in these Provinces, the holders in these American ports could sell at a large profit to themselves, and a loss to the Dominion on wheat-duty. In such case legitimate transactions between the Ontario miller and the maritime flour-merchant would be effected at disadvantage as compared with the unscrupulous dealer in bonded flour at Boston or elsewhere. This last instruction from the Department at Ottawa requires payment of duty on flour received from the United States bond, unless it is accompanied with a certificate, sworn to by the miller, that (1) it has been ground from Canadian wheat; or (2) that it has been ground from American wheat that has paid duty. The effect of the regulation cannot but be that the illicit trade to small ports will be checked, and that our legitimate trade in Halifax, St. John, and other principal ports will be guarded from competition."

MONTREAL, July 27.—An indignation meeting was held last night, at which strong resolutions were passed against the suppression of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier

FLOOD AND WRECK.

The Awful Rain Which Fell Saturday in Pennsylvania.

Butler and Petrolia Suddenly Converted into a Watery Waste.

Shocks of Wheat Deposited in the Branches of Trees.

A Miraculously Small Number of Lives Lost—Damage, $500,000.

A Train Wrecked Near Cleveland—The Buffalo Inquest.

THE GREAT FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Details of the rain-storm of Saturday forenoon show that the loss is much greater than stated in the earlier reports. In this vicinity the damage is estimated at $100,000. The railroad tracks, which were badly washed in many places, were cleared of obstructions to-day and business resumed. Sixty lumber-rafts in the Allegheny River were torn from their moorings this afternoon, and broken to pieces by coming in contact with the bridges. Both rivers are rising rapidly.

At Butler the flood was the greatest ever known there. Bear Creek rose twelve feet in less than two hours, inundating a very large portion of the country. The damage to the Parker, Karns City & Butler Railroad is estimated at $50,000. Several houses along the creek were washed away. One of them contained two children, who were drowned. The lower part of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Butler was flooded, doing considerable damage to freight stored therein. Several railroad bridges were washed away, which will retard business for several days.

Along the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad (narrow gauge), in Butler County, the damage was immense. Breakneck Creek was swollen to the size of a large river, sweeping away 800 feet of the road, houses, fences, trees, and live stock.

The wheat harvest had just been finished, and the shocks which had been left standing in the field were carried away by the torrent and deposited, many of them, in the branches of trees twelve and fifteen feet from the ground.

Two streets in Petrolia, also in Butler County, were flooded to the depth of several feet. The Oil Exchange and Post-Office were badly damaged. On Bear Creek, in the suburbs of the town, twenty-five houses were washed away, nearly all of them containing families, who were saved with great difficulty. The scene at this point was very exciting. Hundreds of people were compelled to make to the highlands, a distance of several hundred yards. Mothers with infants in their arms, men with clothing or articles of furniture on their backs, children of both sexes and nearly all ages, all struggling through the raging torrent to reach a place of safety, presented a scene seldom witnessed. Strange to say, of this struggling mass of humanity, only two small children were drowned.

The total loss by the flood is now estimated at $500,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The storm of yesterday, though not so severe in the city or immediate vicinity, was fearful in its effect in surrounding villages and country. The principal damage here was in the washing-out of the streets and sidewalks.

The storm throughout the lower oil country was very damaging. The oil-towns of Petrolia and Karns suffered terrible. Twenty-five houses in the former place were swept away and destroyed, and the line of railroad between Parker and Karns City was submerged, bridges washed out, culverts destroyed, and the road ruined in many places. The people of that section in many instances barely escaped with their lives.

The rainfall up the Monongahela Valley and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which skirts the Youghiogheny, was the heaviest known for years. Houses, fences, outbuildings, lumber, and other property were swept away, and many of the coal mines flooded. The miners in some of them narrowly escaped drowning. At Schroder's mine, near Elizabeth, the men waded out through water to their chins.

Nearly all the railroad lines centering here, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Central, report more or less damage and consequent delay to traffic.

The only known loss of life so far reported is that of Mrs. Dalley, who was drowned in attempting to cross a creek near Shaner's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

The damage to growing crops has been very great, but any approximation of the sum is beyond computation.

At Irwin's Station the rainfall is reported to have reached seven inches, and the Youghiogheny Branch Railroad was damaged in several places, the force of the water being so great as to break the steel rails.

The railroad people are hard at work in all directions, and will have the damage repaired in the shortest possible time.

The following is an incomplete list of the losses at Petrolia: S. W. Harley, $1,500; Coliseum, $2,000; Protective Hose Company, $1,000; N. M. Miles, $400; Boltner's jewelry store, $5,000; White Fawn Restaurant, $1,000; Sternberg's clothing store, $1,300; Linerics' cigar store, $1,000; Frost's drug store, $6,000; three barber-shops, $400; Lessien's store, $3,000; five vacant buildings, $5,000; Treat's photograph gallery, $300; Smith's restaurant, $500; Gafney's Hotel, $1,500; Central Drug-store, $3,000; Marks' dry-goods store, $2,000. Many other buildings in addition to these, on the bank of the creek, which were chiefly tenements, were also destroyed.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 27.—A man named Lloyd, in the employ of the Wabash Railroad, fell between two cars on last evening, while the train was in motion, and was instantly killed, the train passing over his body and cutting it in two.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Last night the train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company ran over a man named Daniel Grose near the National Military Asylum, killing him instantly. Grose had been an inmate of the Asylum for three years, and was 57 years of age. He served during the War of the Rebellion in an Illinois regiment.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—Mike Garvey, a young man residing from Urbana, O., while stealing on a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road Saturday night, went to sleep, and, falling off as the train was going up the seventeen-mile grade, sixty miles east of Grafton, was run over, having his left leg cut off below the knee. He was brought to Grafton yesterday morning.

DROWNED.

BUFFALO, July 27.—John Mahoney and James Sullivan were drowned at Black Rock harbor to-day while fishing. Mahoney fell into the river. Sullivan, in attempting to save him, was grasped by Mahoney and pulled to the bottom. Both were married.

RESPONSIBILITY PLACED.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Irving Hall and Laban Suter, who died from injuries received at the late accident at the East Buffalo round-house, have agreed that the trusses used in the construction of the roof of the round-house were not safely and properly secured; that the labor employed by the Leighton Bridge & Iron Company and the supervision at the time of the accident were inexperienced and incompetent, and that the Leighton Bridge & Iron Company is responsible for the accident.

ACCIDENT NEAR CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—The Monroeville, O., passenger-train No. 8, which left Chicago Junction at 9:45 p. m., July 26, jumped the track at Havana, nine miles south of here, ditching the engine, baggage, mail, and express cars, and three coaches, instantly killing the engineer, James Bogue, and the firemen, named Keel. None of the passengers were hurt. A tramp stealing a ride between the engine and the baggage-car was slightly injured.

LIGHTNING.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 27.—A terrific thunder and hail storm this afternoon did considerable damage to buildings by lightning. A tree on the American side of the river was struck, under which the wife and children of George Hutton had taken refuge. The child was killed in the mother's arms, and the latter fatally injured. A man named Larocque also was killed on a flat and a short distance up the river.

WASHINGTON.

Scandalous Misstatements of Gen. Ewing—McGarrahan at Last Ruled Out—The Indians—The Fourth Auditorship of the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Tom Ewing, in his key-note speech in Ohio, makes the statement that the reductions of appropriations which the Democrats claim to have made were only made in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the Administration. This is a most scandalous and disgraceful misstatement. The truth is directly the contrary. For the last two Congresses the President has directed every Department of the Government to make the estimates each year conform with the appropriations made by the Democratic Congress when they first scaled the appropriations down. That course has been pursued, and the records will show that the Democratic Congress each year has increased the appropriations over the estimate submitted by the Administration. In other words, Gen. Ewing's statement that the Administration has made vehement and determined resistance to these reductions is a downright falsehood.

Secretary Schurz, in the matter of the decision in the New Idria Mining Company, has succeeded in displeasing both parties. The decision is, in effect, that the New Idria Company cannot, under the Patent law, claim more than 160 acres of the land in question, which is something less than one-third of the valuable quicksilver mining property now occupied by that corporation. The remainder of the valuable grant, the decision declares, is the property of the United States Government. But, whatever the effect upon the New Idria Mining Company, the decision sends Billy McGarrahan, so far as the present administration of the Interior Department is concerned. No title whatever to the property is found in McGarrahan, and the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in his case is relied upon to show that his claim to the property is fictitious.

Maj. Maginnis, Delegate from Montana, who is here, has a very different opinion as to the Indian situation along the Canadian frontier from that which is entertained at the War Department. Maj. Maginnis says that he, in company with Gen. Miles, visited the President here last winter and had a conference on the Sitting Bull question; that Sitting Bull had been given thoroughly to understand that he would not be molested so long as he remained on British soil, but that if he allowed small parties to cross the frontier, either for hunting or for raiding, these predatory bands would be attacked and punished. Maj. Maginnis thinks this understanding should be carried out, and that it is nonsense to attempt to control the action of Gen. Miles either from Washington or Chicago.

The successor to the Fourth Auditorship of the Treasury, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Tabor, of Iowa, it appears, is to be settled in accordance with civil-service rules. Mr. Moore, Deputy Fourth Auditor, who has long filled his present position, will be promoted to the Auditorship.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH

...rs of the Directors committed suicide. Other financial and business disasters are feared. The depression in the watch trade is occasioning considerable anxiety.

INDIA.

REBELLION.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch of the 27th (yesterday) says the Rumpa rebellion is becoming serious. The rebels recently fired on the police, who were in a steam-launch. The crew escaped to another launch. The rebels captured and scuttled the abandoned launch. Reinforcements were sent thither.

GREECE.

ADJOURNMENT.

ATHENS, July 27.—The Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued.

CROPS.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

GARDEN GROVE, Decatur Co., July 27.—Very little spring wheat has been cut on account of chinch-bugs. Oats in shock, and a good crop.

SIDNEY, Fremont Co., July 27.—Spring wheat damaged some by chinch-bugs. Most all cut. Will yield fifteen bushels.

DECORAH, Winneshiek Co., July 27.—There are many fields in the southwestern portion of the county that will not be cut, and are being plowed under. In the north half of the county fields are free from bugs, and wheat will yield fifteen bushels. As we had no wheat last year of course we are, even under these circumstances, much ahead of last season.

KROTA, Keokuk Co., July 27.—Spring wheat all cut. A good deal damaged by blight and chinch-bugs. Oats are extra good. Nearly all cut. The harvest is going through with a rush.

BLOOMFIELD, Davis Co., July 27.—Fair crop of spring wheat. Oats good. Corn never better.

EDGEWOOD, Clayton Co., July 27.—Spring wheat badly hurt by chinch-bugs. Farmers cutting to save as much as they can. Oats promise to be a full crop.

CRESO, Howard Co., July 27.—Owing to blight and chinch-bugs our spring wheat crop is nearly a failure. All kinds of grain are now being cut as fast as possible.

ELKPORT, Clayton Co., July 27.—Harvesting spring wheat. Was damaged by chinch-bugs. Will average from ten to fifteen bushels. Oats only fair. Prospects for corn good.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 28.—The *Daily Herald* will publish on Sunday morning crop reports from forty-seven northern counties of the State, which indicate that crops of all kinds will yield about the average of previous years, excepting spring wheat. In some counties the chinch-bugs have entirely destroyed the wheat crop, and are ravaging the corn-fields. But little trouble from grasshoppers. The corn crop will be immense; greater than ever was known before.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LITTLE FALLS, Morrison Co., July 27.—Commenced to cut my wheat. Never better or plumper. Rye has turned out well. Outlook all around first rate.

ROSEMONT, Dakota Co., July 27.—Our wheat is badly used up. The rust and heat the past five days have done the work. Cannot make more than half a crop.

AUSTIN, Mower Co., July 27.—Spring wheat blighting. Barley all cut. Badly colored.

OWATONNA, Steele Co., July 27.—Spring wheat extraordinary in its 'own-ableness.' Rust and blight have done injury in some fields. Effects of drought are visible. Good weather for ten days. Some have commenced cutting though still green. Wheat will be cut much earlier than usual. Quality promises to be a full average.

ELYOTA, Olmsted Co., July 27.—We have rust, chinch-bugs, and blight in our wheat. Will be about one-half an average crop. Harvest in full blast this week. Some cut now. Barley mostly stacked. Good crop.

ZUMBROTA, Goodhue Co., July 27.—Wheat is ripening slowly and unevenly. Some fields damaged by blight. It is impossible yet to estimate damage. Some fields looking all right, and will give an average yield, while others will hardly pay for cutting. But the yield and grade will be better than last year. Weather cool.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WARRINGTON, Washington Co., July 27.—Winter wheat will average eighteen bushels to the acre. Quality extra good. New crop will go forward at once.

MUSCOTAH, Atchison Co., July 27.—Winter wheat is much better than was expected. Many fields yield from twenty-five to thirty-eight bushels.

RUSSELL, Russell Co., July 27.—Winter wheat yielding from five to twenty bushels. Mostly No. 4.

INDIANOLA, Butler Co., July 27.—Yield of winter wheat much below that of last season. Oats below the usual average. Drought and chinch-bugs have damaged grain. Corn earing and good.

LODI, Barbour Co., July 27.—In this part of the county crops are almost a failure. Corn is nearly or quite dead. The drought and hot winds have killed it.

PAOLA, Miami Co., July 27.—Very little winter wheat threshed. Will average so far twenty bushels. Oats short but good. Flax crop never better.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Chippewa Co., July 27.—Wheat rusting and blighting. Prospects for half a crop. Hay-crop fair. Corn extra good.

MONTELLO, Marquette Co., July 27.—Spring wheat mostly cut. Some rust and some bugs. Will yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

KILLDRIDGE, Osage Co., July 27.—Threshing in full blast. Yield extra with every stack. New wheat going forward fast. Oats half a crop. Dry weather in May ruined them.

COLUMBIA, Boone Co., July 27.—Threshing commenced. Yield much better than was anticipated. Average twelve bushels to the acre. Quality excellent.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Davies Co., July 27.—Winter wheat mostly in stack. What has been threshed; has yielded one-third more than last year's crop.

MUNCIE, Delaware Co., July 27.—Farmers are feeling jubilant over their large yield of wheat. The best crop of winter wheat for many years.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELTA, Fulton Co., July 27.—Winter wheat being threshed; yield from twenty to forty bushels; very best quality. Farmers are selling freely.

OHIO, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati Enquirer, July 28.

We publish this morning exhaustive crop reports from the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, which will be found interesting both to producer and consumer alike. The reports, coming as they do from special correspondents upon the ground, and well acquainted with the agricultural interests of their respective localities, may be relied upon as correct. It will be seen by reading the reports that, although some crops have fallen short of the heavy yield of last year, the deficiency is fully made up in quality.

In Ohio, we have sixty-one counties, over two-thirds of the State, reported, all of which report a heavy increase in acreage and yield. Owing to the drought during the spring the yield of straw was light, but the heads were well filled with a superior quality of grain. The crop was harvested in excellent condition, and a large portion of it has already passed into the hands of the purchaser and miller. The hay and oat product shows a decrease of 25 per cent throughout the State from last year's crop, but it is well enough to remember that the crop of that season was extraordinarily heavy, and a falling off of 25 per cent from it places the crop just narrowly still above the average of former years. Corn and potatoes both show an increase in acreage, and at present promise well. The drought which prevailed during May and June seriously threatened both crops, but the late rains have brought both forward, and, should no unforeseen evil befall them from now until harvest, the yield will come fully up to if it does not surpass that of last season.

From Indiana we have fifty-four counties, or two-thirds of the State, reported. The reports concerning the wheat crop in this State are altogether flattering, there being a large increase both in acreage and yield. As in Ohio, the drought produced a short straw crop, but the grain had a remarkably good stand, which produced an extraordinary yield of the cereal of a superior quality. The entire crop was saved in good condition. The hay and oat crops came fully up to last season's yield, and excelled it in quality. Our reports show that the corn and potato crops promise an average yield.

Reports from thirty-one counties in Kentucky, comprising one-third of the State, show that the last wheat harvest was an unprecedented one. There was a heavy increase both in acreage and yield, the grain being of a superior quality. Oats and hay show a slight falling off in yield from last season, but it is thought the quality of the yield, as in Ohio, will more than make up for the deficiency. The drought during May and June greatly retarded the growth of the corn and potato crops, but recent rains have brought them forward admirably, and at present the indications are that the yield will come fully up to that of last year.

The apple crop in the three States will hardly reach 50 per cent, and what there is is of an inferior quality, caused by late cold weather, followed by drought. The peach crop may be termed a total failure, our correspondents mentioning but few localities where any exist.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—At an early hour this morning a man named Henry Hartman visited the residence of his wife, No. 546 Twelfth street, and made a murderous attack upon her with a pair of shears. He struck her in the neck, inflicting a serious and painful wound. Thinking that his murderous attempt had succeeded, he plunged a blade of the shears twice into his neck and once into his breast. A police officer was called, who suffered an attack from the crazed man also, but the latter fell exhausted from loss of blood without inflicting any further injury. Mrs. Hartman will probably survive her injuries, but Hartman may die. He was removed to Poesavant Hospital for surgical attention. Hartman is an old offender, who has served several terms in the House of Correction for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The last time he was sent out for assaulting his wife she, fearing her life to be in danger, separated from him. Hence this assault. He is 55 years of age.

OVERRUN BY VANDALS.

BOSTON, July 27.—An excursion party of 400 people visited Marblehead to-day. Large proportions of the number were roughs who immediately on landing proceeded about town, insulting women, robbing people, and committing other depredations. The police interfered and a serious row ensued. One officer was struck on the head with a bottle, and another knocked down and trampled upon. Several hundred citizens came to the assistance of the police, when the roughs fled to the steamer, pursued by the citizens. When the boat was about leaving a shower of missiles, stones, bottles, etc., was thrown from the boat, seriously injuring Edward Martin and John O. Frost. The citizens returned the volley, and the decks of the steamer were literally covered with stones, etc. Seven roughs were captured and will be tried to-morrow.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—A report has reached this city of a terrible tragedy at or near Dover, Tenn., yesterday. William Burchet, a former citizen of Clarksville, and a carpenter by trade, was married not long since to Mrs. Yates, widow of J. H. Yates, formerly a policeman, and sexton of the city cemetery at this place. Mrs. Yates had a daughter by a former husband. My informant states that Burchet, in a fit of frenzy, yesterday shot his wife, Miss Maggie Yates, his stepdaughter, who was grown, and then shot himself. Burchet died almost immediately, but at last accounts Mrs. Burchet and Miss Yates were alive, but in a very critical condition. No cause is assigned for the act. Burchet had the reputation of being a quiet man. Friends believe that he must have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

RIOT IN OTTAWA, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 27.—Late last night, as a number of Young Britons were returning on Sussex street, after escorting some Montreal brethren to the station, a stone was thrown near St. Patrick street, and, immediately after, revolver shots were exchanged, a running fire being kept up until the police, under Chief Sherwood, arrived, when the disturbance ceased. Several of the belligerents were arrested. Two or three young men were slightly wounded, one named Pelow in the arm, and Cowan in the hand.

STABBING IN MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—The monotony of the epidemic was somewhat relieved by a little stabbing affray, which occurred in a down-town saloon to-day. A notorious character named Peter Tracy, and another named Staples, fell out about a tobacco-pipe. During the dispute, Tracy knifed Staples, inflicting three stabs in the back, one of which it is thought penetrated the spine, and may prove serious. Tracy was station-housed, while his victim was sent to the hospital.

FIGHTING MOST OF THE WAY UP.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Willet Club, of Willet street, went on an excursion up the East River to-day. Fighting occurred most of the way up. One man, Andrew Distill, was killed and two wounded. Policeman Croley fired five shots into the crowd. Joseph Beyer was arrested on suspicion of shooting Distill.

A Babe in the Woods.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* contains an account of a little girl's wanderings and death in the forests about Ripton. Two little girls, the daughters of Mr. J. E. Goodyear, were sent on an errand to a neighbor's house half a mile away. Returning one of them went by the road and the other took a foot-path through the woods. Julia, who had gone by the road, returned home safely, but the other, Bertha, who was only 9 years old, did not appear, and her mother becoming anxious started at once in search of her daughter. Soon finding that the little girl had wandered from the path she gave an alarm and a small body of men that constantly received accessions formed a skirmish line and the forest was thoroughly searched for about a mile and a half with no success, except the finding of the girl's tracks at two widely separated points. All the logging-roads with which the forest abounded were carefully examined, when darkness put an end to the search for a few hours. Reinforcements having arrived, a force of over a hundred men followed the roads by lantern-light for an hour or two, when, that failing, a halt was ordered until daybreak, when some hundred and fifty men pushed on, determined to find the little one. They found tracks following the North Branch of Middlebury River, which flows through some steep hills in a rough, rocky chasm that would appal any but the strongest nerves from undertaking its descent. For some mile and a half further the girl was tracked, in which distance she crossed the branch twice, and, having reached the junction of the stream with the South Fork, she again crossed the stream, clambered up a high, almost perpendicular rock, and, overcome by her exertions of the past few hours, lost her hold and fell thirty feet to the rocks and river below, crushing in a small portion of the skull in the upper part of her forehead. She was apparently instantly killed, and floated into an eddy of shallow water, where she was found about half-past 6 by the searchers, and after a little delay taken to her almost distracted parents.

Saving Her Bacon.

Madison (Ind.) Courier.

While men were laying a pipe in the street near Mr. Gran Larrabee's shop yesterday, they left the ditch open for a while, and a sow, with a family of eight, in nosing around, got into it. The small pigs could not get out, and the mother tried her best to help them. She would get down in the ditch, grab a pig, and endeavor to throw it up to the top, but could not toss them high enough. Failing in this, she went to the pavement and tried to attract the attention of passers-by by running up to them and squealing, and then going back to her imprisoned family, showing the way. Some boys finally helped them out, and the mother hog grunted her applause and mouthed each youngster fondly as soon as it was safely out.

Woman Suffrage in Boston.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Less than 200 Boston women have taken the necessary steps to be able to vote for School Committeeman next fall.

A careless diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often brings on at this season of the year an obstinate diarrhea or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperilling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery, and summer complaint.

GERMANY.

The World-Ruling Saxon Stock, and its Languages.

Paradise at Dessau—Retreat for Aged Spinsters of Blue-Blooded Families.

Wittenberg and Martin Luther—Canossa and Bismarck—The City of Berlin.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DRESDEN, Germany, June 28.—The most that an American traveler wants to see is, I think, generally found in Italy: it is truly the land of history, song, and art. At the close of the Carnival of Venice we crossed into Austria, taking a sort of birdseye view of Dalmatia, Croatia, Carniola; stopping for the wonderful caves and grottoes of Adelsberg, and the nice old bogs at Gratz; and so over the Alps to Vienna, where we were infinitely delighted. Here we also found every rumor of the rest more than confirmed, and accordingly concluded to have no Russia in ours. However, to make amends, we skimmed along the border as close as we could, through Budapest, Hungary, Moravia, Silicia, Galicia, the Carpathian Mountains, fractions of dismembered Poland; then westwardly into Prussia, making a short stop at Breslau, the second city of the Kingdom, and then here, where we will abide and rest; and indeed we find it for this, as well as for many other things, the cheapest and best place we have found in Europe.

It is sheer folly for an American to come here for scenery. All Nature in our country is far enough beyond this in extent, beauty, and sublimity.

THE PEOPLE HERE,

and those of what constituted the old Palatinate (Pfals), are my unending admiration and study. In the whole books of history we are probably not made acquainted with any nation or race the equal of this world-ruling and possessing Saxon stock. If, when they had gone to Holland and to England, there had been a genius who could have made a lexicon which would at once have had as commanding authority as Noah Webster's, has wherever the English branch of the Saxon tongue is spoken, the world might by this time be almost in possession of one universal homogeneous language. But, unfortunately, Saxon Holland is one branch, Saxon English another, and both differing from the home Saxon. When it is considered to what an extent the Anglo-Saxon branch is spoken, over nearly one-third of the surface and by nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of the globe, we are almost led to believe that, could the three languages spoken by those the same blood and stock been made and kept common, their united strength in the amazing forces of their commerce and literature would be

THE TONGUE OF MOST PEOPLES.

Webster's Dictionary still holds an almost supreme sway; but this rule may be fragmented by cupidity or stupidity in the adoption of other standards of authority; so that, in the end, Australia would have one English, India another, the United States another, and Canada something different, while the Island in the Atlantic would have Yorkshire, Cockney, and Lincolnshire. These would perhaps in the end differ something as the roots of the Hollandish, English, and German now do.

It is also deeply interesting simply to stand upon or go over the ground hereabout of the Reformation under the direction of Luther and Melancthon. This Reformation was bounded on the southeast by Prague, and that has continued to be the practical boundary every since.

PARADISE AT DESSAU.

BERLIN, Prussia, July 5.—In the remoter districts of the German Empire a childlike simplicity is the characteristic of the people. And, in fact, children abound in every direction. Above the deaths occur 600,000 births annually. Through all this Arcadian habit may readily be observed decided inclination towards some focus, and this centripital force you only feel, but cannot understand. At Dessau one fancies that Paradise has been peopled, and he stands in its midst. There are unending parks in every direction. The Duke seems a very patriarch. The people of Anhalt work along during five days of the week, and on Saturday forenoon they go, in queer, old-fashioned wagons, to the market-place in the shire-town, Dessau, and dicker and barter amongst each other and the townfolk in a very direct way; they take no middlemen in theirs.

In and about the Woerlitz Park alone, I think I saw of many as 200 deer in the different woodlands; no one disturbs them. Alongside the road are fruit-trees of every variety, and their burthen ripens there in greater safety than the fruit of many orchards that I know of. In this beautiful and magnificent park are trees of every clime, especially from North America. It was here, friendly to see these grown up to be great giants, and

QUITE OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE,

as the boys used to say of Mme. Sawyer's oysters,—some I should say 200 years.

In another park is a large, plain old castle-building, erected by a noble lady, who endowed it liberally as well, for the benefit of aged spinsters of the blue-blood families. This numerous and cultured company of ancient maiden ladies have never been embraced by anything but the most genteel walls of this castle. It is easy enough to make jokes, but it is a really serious thing to be born a Duchess, and have no place to come along who is willing to break a lance for you. You may be sure they would very gladly die or starve rather than marry a swain, though he should sigh like a very Petrarch; hence some must remain vestal virgins, for so many titled fellows get killed in the wars that there is not enough of them to go around. You cannot help but smile your sincerest blessing on the happy pity that created this institution.

As the journey takes you through Wittenberg, you pause there to contemplate the scenes of the Professor life of

DR. MARTIN LUTHER.

His lecture-room is very much as he left it; even the queer, cheap, shaky wooden stairs by which he used to mount to the elevated stand is there. In an adjoining room is some of the plain wood furniture of his family-room. With ordinary men there is a sort of provoking Irksome feeling, bordering on chagrin, that these trifling objects, even the very pebbles of your native doorvard, should remain so perfect, while you grow from man to quavering, shrunken age. This is not at all so in the case of the great prophetic men of the world. A little further along you see the Cathedral on the doors of which Luther nailed his ninety-five theses; but those doors were burned up long ago; in their stead appear ponderous metal doors, ten feet high, bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Yonder the grass grows green under the oak where he burnt the Pope's bull of excommunication, 400 years ago, and by this act severed the religious obligation of the Northern people to the Papal See.

While you are traveling on next day, you may perhaps discover that there is a strange suggestion out of these associations, which calls to mind a monument recently erected on the Harzburg Hill, and which commands a view to a great distance, and transcendently beautiful. It stands high on that everlasting hill, erected in solid granite, pedestal and monolith, by the men and women of Germany. On its breast are the letters, blazing in gold: "Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht.—BISMARCK."

"TO CANOSSA WE WILL NOT GO."

Before the movement of the Reformers the Pope sent for the German Emperor to come to Canossa; and, as he did not care to disobey, he set his affairs of state in order, and made the journey. When this dutiful man arrived, Emperor though he was, he was obliged to go barefooted into the presence of the Pontifical Vicar, and the Pope kept him waiting in the snow barefoot for some eight or ten hours before he would give him audience.

The German people consider that Bismarck's movement finishes once for all the civil and military authority of the Papal Hierarchy, or the Pope of the Western Church, over the individuals of the Empire. Bismarck saw Berlin in 1861 with 500,000 inhabitants, while to-day there are over 1,000,000. Prussia was only a small Kingdom; it is now an Empire nearly one thousand miles across. He found the finances in a hopeless muddle; now the money as well as the paper currency passes at par in every district and city of the country. Every neighborhood had a criminal code of its own,—thus preventing speedy trial, all regularity, and even judgment; now a balanced criminal code governs every trial, and the law sanctions but one punishment, without variance for the locality or the individual.

BISMARCK'S CREATIVE HAND

is seen in the School laws, railroad management, and Postal-laws. Very few men have appeared who have wrought such valuable and permanent achievements. He is 6 feet 4, and about the length of an ordinary man across the shoulders. To behold him is a heroic education.

One soon feels in Berlin that here is at once a Capital and centre of power; that here is a sun around which a vast terrestrial universe is moving. What the German universities are to all the world, is Berlin, in objective and practical things, to these German universities. In Greece, Egypt, Brazil, and every quarter of the earth, they maintain explorers for the benefit of science and every variety of learning. An American feels a trifle small in such a presence, to think that the land of his birth and his love is letting a hundred Indian languages, full of the finest word-pictures, and alive with the very quick of Nature, perish slowly, one by one, without a single effort at some discovery in philology,—perhaps some common basis for every language of man.

BERLIN

might be said to be distinguished in the number of its magnificent buildings, though it lacks harmony, and is not uniformly well built; the buildings in many localities are without taste or style. There exists here some real life and enterprise in the arts. The collection of modern paintings, both in extent and merit, is very high, if not unexcelled. The Kingdom of Prussia, and in fact of the whole German Empire, is one distended military camp. Such an army-discipline not only never has been, but is without even a second in modern times. It does not seem a collection of individual soldiers, but rather an organism, a fused whole,—one body, with head, heart, and hand,—and is a sublime and awe-inspiring thunderbolt of war. No nation now could withstand its shock. Where it falls, any single nation, like a tree, would be riven.

WAUKESHA.

Only One Railroad—Yellow-Fever—Reminiscences—Amusements—Various Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 26.—The principal topics of conversation this week have been politics, yellow-fever, and the weather.

A goodly delegation of citizens went over to Madison to attend the Republican Convention, and came back well pleased with Senator Chandler, Gen. Garfield, the other orators of the day and evening, and jubilant over the Gov. Smith caucus, that was so easy a victory. Probably more persons would have gone to Madison had an extra train been run from here on Wednesday. According to the usual policy of this road to Waukesha, it was promised on condition that a sufficient number of persons who would go sent in their names beforehand. Not enough cared to take the trouble or to pledge themselves; what was every man's business was no man's business, and

THE TRAIN DID NOT GO;

whereas, if it had been advertised as a certainty, it would doubtless have been well-filled.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has always been chary of taking any risks in Waukesha, although her popularity has brought a rich harvest to the managers, and she is acknowledged to be the best-paying station between Milwaukee and Madison.

For two years, we have had an early morning-train to the city and a return train at night; but, when asked if they are to be permanent, the answer is, "We'll run them as long as they pay." Consequently, not one business-man in Chicago or Milwaukee dares to bring his family and make his home here permanently. In every respect, except security as to means of transit, Waukesha is admirably fitted for a suburban place of residence. Pure air and water, good schools, pleasant society, low rents and prices of living, convenient distance, and reasonable car-fares, are considerations not to be overlooked in these days of city crowding and hard times. Some day another road, appreciating the situation, will strike us and give us an air-line to the city, and then will come that competition that is the ruin of railroads and the temperance of towns. Who knows but the coming Waukeshas will be offered a chromo and a bonus of 10 cents for riding into town.

HOW MANY NEW CASES?

is the first question as the newsboy comes breathless from the depot with his bundle of city dailies. We seize the alarming details, and saddened that Mr. ——, who was taken Monday, died Tuesday, and that Somebody's family are all down; but we are relieved to learn that Mrs. So-and-so will probably recover, and the majority of those afflicted are "having it light." And so we hope that this ebb and flow over Memphis' threatened doom will prove but the groundswell after last season's cyclone. The discussion of the subject has brought to light the fact that there was one, if no more, actual case of yellow-fever here last summer. A family from the South came to one of the principal boarding-houses with a sick child; a physician was called; the disease passed over as "yellow jaundice," and no suspicions were aroused. The child recovered, no one else became ill, and then it was announced as clear a case of yellow-fever as could develop in this climate. People do not feel any fear in taking into their houses persons directly from the South; and probably there are not many places in the North where a stronger interest and sympathy are felt for the people of Memphis, New Orleans, and a dozen Southern cities that have now for a half-a-dozen years sent such large delegations to drink from our springs, sit at our tables, and bring life and prosperity to the place. We are too far removed from the Forty-sixth Congress to hold any malice toward these because some of their fiery demagogues are trying to dy their State emblems higher than the American Eagle can soar.

BREAD, THE STAFF OF LIFE.

All watch the weather these days with the farmers; for it is not summer-boarders, but broad acres, that are the wealth of Wisconsin. Corn is splendid, and nothing could be better than these cool, dry days for harvesting the grain. The damage done to the hay by persistent rains is more than made good by this fine time for wheat-harvest. They may gamble it all away in the cities before it is cut; by-and-by old John Bull will call for it, and the Russian Bear stretch out a paw for it that is not empty; then these "bulls" and "bears" may get in a "corner" and growl at each other; but the farmer will pocket his silver dollars, and ride home in his empty wagon happy.

It is very dusty. There is very little comfort in riding in a cloud of pulverized earth, walking through grass that is like ashes, and sitting under trees that are fast turning gray. The best remedy is to take the steamer and go up and down the river. This is the favorite way of going to White Rock Spring, and tea-parties in that vicinity are all the rage. They can hardly equal the

BREAKFAST PICNICS LONG AGO

at Bethesda. Those who were here at the very beginning of Bethesda's fame will remember them, for they were as unique variations on the time-honored "picnics" as the wit of young people ever devised. At 5 o'clock in the morning, over the rough stone walks, and across lots through the dewy grass, carrying well-filled baskets, did this ambitious score of souls make their way to the spot where the oak that still lives gave shade. The two or three barrels were the table, a capacious upturned stump and some stones were the seats and Bethesda furnished the water. No pavilion overshadowed the place; no "angels" guarded the pool. Does anybody remember the hot rolls, the baked apples, the coffee made on the spot with spring-water; and the children that came from a neighboring house with their tin pails to fill; their round-eyed wonder at the gay company; their shrinking away at first, and then their wonderful appetites when at last coaxed to sitting down and partaking of our feast; and, after the sport was over, the tramp home in the hot sun, and the weary day that followed such a dawning?

How that company are scattered! As far apart are they now as the Atlantic and Pacific,—farther still, for some are journeying in foreign lands, and others have left this earth-life forever. Here's to the health of all who remain, in a glass of Bethesda! You have all probably learned wisdom by experience, and leave early-rising, tramping through wet fields, and all such nonsense, to another generation.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Hon. T. C. McCreary, of Kentucky, and the Hon. George Clark, are at the Fountain Spring House. Judge Scott, of Indianapolis, and the Hon. J. Greene, of Troy, N. Y., have been spending some days here.

The Rev. M. T. Sumner, D. D., of Alabama, has been supplying the Baptist pulpit for two Sundays. The Rev. Mr. Leslie, the pastor elect, is to take his new charge the first Sabbath in August.

The fall advertisements of Carroll College are out, and add the name of Miss Louise Park to the corps of teachers for the coming year.

Prof. E. L. Cummock, of the Northwestern University, is to give a reading at the Baptist Church next Monday evening. He is very popular here, and will undoubtedly have a full house, while the audience expect a rich treat.

WAYS OF SPENDING TIME.

Those who attended them were well pleased with a series of Art-Entertainments given by the Rev. Mr. West and Prof.-Nims, at the Congregational Church for three evenings this week. They have been highly enjoyable and instructive, and are altogether the finest entertainment that has come to Waukesha for many a day. The scenes representing Paris give one the best idea he could have of the city and the great Exposition, unless he were an actual visitor there; while the views of Rome, of Italian statuary, and the Cathedral at Milan, are worth volumes of mere verbal description. The entertainments are to be continued next week at the Methodist Church.

The Summerfield Methodist Church indulged in a picnic at the Industrial School grounds last Thursday. All seemed to enjoy it.

The Presbyterian ladies have a lawn-party at Mr. Bullard's, Maple avenue, next Thursday.

These fair this season, nearly all the social entertainments have been arranged by the churches, and visitors have thus been furnished diversion with the privilege of paying tribute to a meagre Sunday-school library or some other good object.

The first "hop" of the season occurred at the Fountain House last Saturday. The several parlors were thrown open and used for dancing, instead of the dining-room as formerly.

Until now, hotel parties have not been popular this season. Invalids are not in a hopping mood, and pleasure-seekers do not stay long enough to get out their evening toilets—if they bring them, which is not always the case, for we are, as a people, getting into the custom of traveling with light luggage; a shawl-strap or hand-satchel is the best.

Excursion-tickets, and the opening of so many beautiful summer-resorts in Southern Wisconsin, distributing travel; and those who are spending their vacations in this part of the country are on the wing from Waukesha to Oconomowoc, Lake Geneva, the Dells, Madison, Devil's Lake, etc. So that, although the town is just about as full as usual at this time, there have never been so many names registered, or so much coming and going, as this year. Of course, a large number of invalids, and ladies with children, remain right through the season.

THE NEW SPRING.

Virginia City was said at one time to be so rich in silver that the dirt of the streets was mingled with the precious metal. But the dust of this ambitious town is laid with spring-water, or would be if there were more street-sprinklers. Mr. Lain has brought the water from his spring down the hill in iron pipes, and supplies the tanks for that purpose. So we all have the benefit, and Mr. Lain is added to the list of spring-proprietors—of whom the lamented Col. Dunbar was the first—who, whether wittingly or no, have contributed so much to the health and enjoyment of the village-people by giving them free use of their springs and beautiful grounds,—a benefit that does not in all cases seem to have been duly appreciated. Q. Q.

LIFE AT GENEVA.

Improvements at the Lake to the Amount of Nearly a Quarter of a Million—Camping Out—Lakeside Park—Bon Ami Camp—Marcy Camp—Nightingale Camp—Seavey Camp—Personal Intelligence—A Brilliant Excursion and Musicale.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 26.—The spirit of improvement seems to have fairly taken a firm hold of our people and is being manifest in various ways. A neat, miniature park has recently been laid out in front of the Whiting House, and the landscape gardener, W. Anson Barnes, has now a force of men engaged in completing a small public park at the foot of Broad street at the lake shore, near the steamboat landing. These needed improvements add much to the landscape at the village. A number of new residences are being erected this season, which will compare favorably with any in the country, and with the many elegant structures already here. The most noticeable is that of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, which is situated upon the shore of Geneva Bay, and will cost upwards of $100,000. Brick are used in the construction, and the walls are well up, showing its massive proportions. A large force of men is engaged upon the building.

A number of new cottages have been erected at Elgin Camp this season, among them being by Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Elgin Insane Asylum; A. B. Church, W. W. Sherwin, Hunter & Wilcox, O. P. Chisholm, D. H. Butler. Improvements have also been made at all the other parks and camps, a fine new public cottage at Camp Collie, additions at Marengo Park, alterations and ornamentation at Kayes' Park, South Park, Porter's Park. The entire value of the improvements now in process of completion about the lake aggregates not less than $200,000, giving employment to the entire industrial population in the vicinity, causing business to continue good, and maintaining a boom in affairs generally at Lake Geneva. Gas-works and a street railway are also being discussed.

CAMPING OUT.

At Elgin Camp, or Lakeside Park, as it is more appropriately termed, life is enjoyed to the highest degree in boating, fishing, swimming, etc. The following Elgin people, with their families, are occupying cottages here this season: Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, John Newman, E. P. Gerry, William Long, George H. Daniels, George Hunter, Col. John S. Wilcox, E. D. Waldron, the Hon. J. A. Carpenter, O. P. Chisholm, William H. Cloudman, the Hon. J. C. Bosworth, F. S. Bosworth, A. F. Kelsey, J. Childs, and D. H. Burdick. Mr. Gifford's cottage is occupied by a party of young ladies, including the Misses Harvey.

This is one of the most elegant private parks about the lake shore, and the regular cottagers are continually entertaining their friends, so that the population of Lakeside now assumes almost the proportions of a village.

At Marcy's Camp or Sandwich Camp, on the south shore, west of Kaye's Park, there are six tents pitched, and the following people are enjoying a few weeks of outing on this delightful lake: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelps Adams and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Marcy and family, Messrs. Fred Johnson, Charles Johnson, Charles Price, A. Greenman, Mrs. S. F. Carpenter, Misses Agnes Sedgwick, Susie Styles, Minnie Ives, all of Sandwich, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. F. Gifford and son, Mendota.

The Bon Ami Camp is the most successful of all the tenting parties in point of numbers and completeness of arrangements. Soirees are given here on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, and preaching will usually be given on Sundays. There are nine tents, occupied by the following people from Chicago: Judge and Mrs. Mason B. Loomis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marc Sherwood and three children, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hall and six children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherwood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Welles and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Cheny, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gould and three children, Misses Eagan, E. D. Gooderich, and Aiken; Mesdames T. Walkup, J. M. Hatch, Aiken; Messrs. L. M. Bushnell, Will McCrea, Sam McCrea, Alex Graham.

Seavey's Camp is a new resort on the south shore now being made ready for the expectant campers.

Nightingale's Camp, between Harvard Park and Kaye's Park, is being placed in order for the visitors expected soon. At present it is occupied by Prof. A. F. Nightingale and family and T. L. Walker and family, of Lake View.

A party of thirty is expected soon to go into camp at South Park.

Among those occupying tents at Porter's Park are the following: L. F. Warren and family of six, Albany, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Weston, Aurora; Mr. and Mrs. E. Leavett, Janesville; Prof. and Mrs. Salisbury, Whitewater; Messrs. E. Rogers, Sycamore; A. F. Dwight, J. A. McDonough, F. M. Pettitt, C. W. Boynton, Chicago; Mme. V. Alexe, Montreal.

PERSONAL.

Mesdames John L. Beveridge and Philo Beveridge, the latter with her two charming children, are at Marengo Park. They design departing for some other watering-place soon.

Mrs. S. M. Cullom and her two charming daughters are guests at the Whiting House, where they will remain a few weeks. Gov. Cullom was here for a few days.

The following Chicago people are summering at Kaye's Park: E. B. Myers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Burr, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Manasse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fleischman, Messrs. H. Spiegel, J. P. Sayre, B. B. Redfield, J. W. Barney, James Graham, John Martin, F. Nichols, Fred Seymour, Benjamin Allen and family; Misses Sara Oberlander, Hattie Spiegel, Clara Spiegel, Gertie Arnold, M. Johnson, E. Aiken, Minnie Chapman.

EXCURSION AND MUSICALE.

On Saturday evening an elegant affair was gotten up by Mr. George Sturges, of Chicago, who embarked a jolly party upon his steam yacht Arrow and proceeded up the lake. Among the invited guests were the Governor and Mrs. S. M. Cullom, the Misses Cullom, George Sturges, the Col. and Mrs. H. C. Nutt, the Col. and Mrs. Bridgeman and daughters, the Misses Rumsey, Mrs. R. W. Anderson, Miss Stroug, Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., and others. The party enjoyed a delightful ride to Harvard Park, where the passengers debarked, and were received as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed E. Ayr at their well-appointed summer home. The guests already on the ground included Mr. and Mrs. Towne, Maj. Sperry, Miss Lizzie Sperry, Messrs. Ed Sperry, Ev Sperry, George Ayer, Judge Ayer, and others.

The musicale comprised "Home, Sweet Home," by Mmes. Kempton, St. John, and E. E. Ayer; solo by Dr. Barnes, of Chicago; "The Wanderer," by Mrs. Kempton; an aria by Mrs. St. John; an operatic selection by Dr. Barnes, and other numbers. Dancing and refreshments were then discussed, and at half-past 11 on the eve of departure for home, a brilliant display of fireworks was given from the deck of the steamer Arrow. Altogether it was a very elegant affair. GEODE.

THE JEWS KICK BACK.

A Sarcastic Article by a Hebrew Editor.

Thousands of copies of the article below have been circulated at all the Eastern watering-place hotels within the past few days. Long Branch,

THE COURTS.

Several Important Decisions by Judge Blodgett.

All the Way from Siam—Suit for False Imprisonment.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

Judge Blodgett was not in court for the last week, but it would be an unwarrantable inference to say that he had been taking much of a vacation, as he Saturday came into court and delivered several opinions, two of which were very lengthy. The first case decided was that of Sara M. Bond and others against the propeller Prussia, with which was consolidated the case of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company et al. vs. The Same. These two suits were libels for injuries claimed to have been sustained by the schooner O. M. Bond and her cargo from a collision with the propeller Prussia in the Welland Canal on the 18th of August, 1877. The schooner was on her way from Chicago to Kingston, Canada, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn, and at the precise time of the collision complained of was passing through Welland Canal in tow of the tug Mocking-Bird. When her master saw the propeller Prussia coming around Remy's Bend, the schooner was drawn by bow and stern lines to the east or tow-path side of the canal. The canal at that point was about fifty-seven feet wide, the schooner was twenty-six feet beam, and the Prussia twenty-five, leaving only six feet leeway to pass. The vessels struck on their bows in passing, and then the Prussia struck a second swinging blow with her stern. The schooner went on her way, but was soon after found to be leaking, and on examination it was found a single plank had been broken on her starboard side, fifteen feet abaft the mainmast, and between the bilge and keel. She was obliged to unload her corn in Thorold, then go to Buffalo, unload the wet corn, and go into a dry-dock for repairs. The theory of the libelants was that the Prussia struck against the schooner so forcibly as to drive the latter on a rock and cut the hole mentioned, and that the propeller was running at too high a rate of speed. The respondents contended that the propeller was running at only four or five miles an hour, and, owing to the strong west wind blowing, she could not have had steerage-way had she been running slower, that the bow of the propeller struck a hidden rock which sheered her over toward the schooner, and that this accident was an inevitable accident not arising from any neglect on the part of the propeller's officers or crew.

The Judge said from all the evidence it seemed that the propeller was only running at a proper rate of speed, not over four miles an hour. The important question was whether the Prussia first struck the schooner through glancing off a hidden rock, or through negligence. There was some evidence tending to show there was a rock in the heel-path-side of the canal at about that point, but the case would be disposed of on other grounds. The testimony did not show the Prussia was unskilfully managed, and certainly the libels was not a strong one. Some outside witnesses in fact said it was no harder than daily happened between vessels passing each other in the canal. There was, however, another significant fact. The injury to the schooner was on the bottom. She was then drawing ten feet, while the canal was fourteen feet deep. An injury, then, to have driven her down three feet in the water, so as to make her bottom strike the bottom of the canal, could not have been caused by a swinging blow on the side. The hole was therefore made in her bottom some time before this accident, and at some other place, for the evidence did not at all support the theory that it was the result of this collision. The evidence showed she lay several hours in the basin at Port Colborne, where there was barely enough water to float her, and that she passed several other shallow points, and, moreover, that she was leaking before the collision. The testimony did not show a preponderance of evidence in favor of libelants, and the libels would be dismissed in both cases at libelants' costs.

DAVIS VS. REID.

This was a suit to foreclose a $40,000 mortgage on the Reid & Sherwin slaughter-house. The usual reference was made to the Master in Chancery, and he reported in favor of complainant. Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Sherwin each took exceptions to the report, claiming they had never signed the mortgage. The Judge, however, thought the evidence clearly sustained the report: that Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Sherwin had probably forgotten the transaction, and he overruled their exceptions and entered a decree of foreclosure.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

The case of Skinner vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company came up on exceptions to the Referee's report. It was a suit to recover the amount due for a shipment of oil by Skinner, Sweetser & Co. to the railroad in March, 1875, and the bill for which was assigned by the shippers to Ralston, Hall & Co. through C. K. Leonard one of the firm. The order was duly presented to the defendant and notice given of the assignment, but the Company disregarded it and paid the bill to Mr. Sweetser, of the firm of Skinner, Sweetser & Co. The only question was whether that was a good payment as against Ralston, Hall & Co., to whom the claim had been assigned. The Referee found in favor of the plaintiffs, Ralston, Hall & Co., for $678.90, and the Judge said he thought the finding was correct. It was a question of verdict, and he should therefore overrule the exceptions and enter judgment for that amount.

GURNEY VS. HAMMOND.

This case came up on demurrer to the cross-bill. The original bill was to foreclose a mortgage given by Hammond on 600 acres at Glencoe. After Hammond bought the property he gave a mortgage back to secure about $28,000. He then subdivided the tract, and, after reserving twenty acres, sold nine-tenths to nine persons on condition that each one should assume and pay one-tenth the indebtedness. Gurney became the owner of the twenty acres, and when the foreclosure suit was begun he filed a cross-bill setting up the contract exempting the twenty acres, and asking that the other portions of the tract should be sold first. A demurrer was filed, on the ground that there was no privity between the nine sub-purchasers and Gurney, but the Judge held there was a very decided privity, and that the latter were directly interested in the question whether the twenty acres were to be exempted or not. The demurrer was therefore overruled.

THE RICHARDS IRON WORKS.

The bankruptcy case of the Richards Iron Works came up on exceptions to the Register's report. A petition had been filed in the case by DeWitt H. Curtis, who held a mortgage on the Company's property on which $7,000 was due. The property had all been sold, and Curtis asked to be paid out of the proceeds. The petition was referred to the Register to report on the validity of the mortgage, and he found against it. Exceptions were filed to this report, and the Judge sustained them, holding that the evidence showed the mortgage was executed in good faith, and was bona fide. Even though the Directors had not authorized its execution, yet they had expressly and repeatedly recognized it as valid. An order was therefore made directing the payment of the amount due on the mortgage.

A QUEER CASE.

In the case of John H. Chandler vs. Frederick W. Partridge, a singular point was raised as to the right of the plaintiff to sue. It seems the action was to recover damages for false imprisonment in Bangkok, Siam, where defendant was Consul at the time. After Partridge's term of office had expired and he returned to Illinois, suit was brought, and a plea was filed on the ground that at the time the cause of action occurred neither of the parties were residents of Illinois, and that suit was not brought within two years of the time the cause of action occurred. After numerous replications and rejoinders had been filed, the question was squarely raised on demurrer to the surrejoinder, as to whether the two-year limitation clause as to the bringing of action ran in such a case where the defendant was a Consul in another country, and whether a United States Consul was to be considered a resident of this country while he is not in it. The treaty with Siam provided that the Siamese authorities should not take cognizance of quarrels strictly between citizens of the United States. Certainly Chandler was remediless while Partridge was still Consul and in Siam, for he could not sue him in the Siamese courts, nor before himself. Plaintiff had a right of action, but there was no court or tribunal to which he could appeal. The parties were in the same relation as if the injury complained of had been committed on shipboard or on a desert island, where there was no organized tribunal for the redress of wrongs. It must be held, then, that the term "cause of action occurred" in the statute of limitations necessarily implied the existence, during the two years within which the action must be commenced, of a court having jurisdiction of the parties, and to which the one wronged might appeal. It was suggested, in argument, that plaintiff's remedy was by application to the State Department of the United States, but there was no law which interested that Department with judicial powers to try a question like the present between an officer appointed by the Department and a private citizen injured by such officer. The most the Secretary of State could do would be to remove the officer from office, and then leave the matter to the Courts. The Judge dodged the question as to whether a foreign Consul was still a resident of the United States, but intimated that a person ought not to be barred of his remedy under the statute of limitations unless it appeared that a court had been open to him after the committing of the wrong, and that he had neglected for the term limited by the statute to apply to such court for redress. The demurrer to the surrejoinder was sustained technically, but the Judge said the case would go to trial on its merits on another plea, and then the parties would take advantage of the technical defects on appeal, if desirable.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan will be here this morning, and daily all this week, to hear cases that may be set before him.

The motion for injunction in the case of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Western Union Railroad Company came up again Saturday before Judge Blodgett, and was continued indefinitely. A settlement has been effected as far as the parties on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, and now only awaits ratification by the officers of the Glasgow Bank and the Courts in Scotland. The terms are not yet made public, but it is understood the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road buys all, or nearly all, the bonds held by the Glasgow Bank.

In the case of the Fourth National Bank, the receiver, C. D. Sherman, on his own petition was directed to sell the disputed accounts, notes, judgments, and office furniture and safe belonging to the bank,—ten days' notice of the time and place of sale to be given by publication.

DIVORCES.

Charles L. Coats filed a bill for divorce Saturday from Lillie M. Coats, charging her with adultery.

Helen A. Hall also filed a bill asking that her husband, Charles F. L. Hall, be compelled to support her. She charges that he has repeatedly beaten her, and that he has even tried to kill her by burning her with kerosene, so that she dare not live with him. He is an employe in the Government Railway Mail service, between here and Milwaukee, and earns $1,150 a year, amply sufficient to support both her and him and their child.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Catherine L. Quinn began a suit for $5,000 against the Agricultural Insurance Company.

A. C. Helmholz commenced a suit by attachment against James McAlpine to recover $1,200.

Daniel Healy, in jail under a capias ad satisfaciendum, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming the judgment on which the capias was issued is void. The hearing was set for the 31st inst.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Huschke vs. Carl P. Schurz, $307.27.—Joseph Paul vs. Charles Lane, $181.43.

ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM.

An Explanation—Primogeniture and Entails—How the Land Is Covered and Burdened by Charges, Pensions, and Annuities.

Mark Lane Express (London) July 16.

We have repeatedly referred to this important subject in these columns; but we are constantly told that farmers do not feel interested in it, and that very few of them, or of the public generally, really understand it. We fear it is true that much confusion exists in many minds as to the facts about what are called "the laws of entail and settlement of land," and that therefore people do not understand what an important interest these laws have for them. It is said that some people confuse this settlement with a poor law settlement, while others think a "tenant for life" is a sort of occupier, instead of being the owner of the soil. These are, of course, extreme instances of misunderstanding, and our readers are not amongst those who are so utterly ignorant of the subject; but, at the risk of offering many of our friends with which they are perfectly familiar, it may be useful briefly to describe what is meant by the entail and settlement of landed estates.

First, then, what is meant by the settlement of land? It is really a very simple matter. Suppose a man to have bought land, and to be absolute owner. The law gives him power by deed in his life, or by will at his decease, to tie the land to any number of persons for life one after the other, and after the death of the last survivor, to give it to his child, and for that purpose to tie up the land for twenty-one years (the minority of child) after the death of the survivor. A common case is, of course, to give it to a child for life, and then to a grandchild for life, and then to the child of the grandchild.

It is supposed that three-fourths, or perhaps four-fifths, of the agricultural land of England is held by owners for life, who hold under settlements—some recent and some old. It is a common thing for a rich man, who buys land in order to found a family, to settle the land in the way we have mentioned, so that those who come after the owners for life only, and so that the land shall remain in the family from generation to generation.

This having been done, let us take the common case of a young man coming of age who is the owner "in tail in remainder," as it is called under a settlement, after his grandfather and father. The former is dead, and the latter is owner for life under the settlement. If nothing is done, and the father dies, the young man would be able to sell the land. To avoid this terrible result, a new arrangement is made. The law allows the father and son to "resettle" the land, so that the father shall hold for life, the son for life, and the unborn child of the son shall come in after him, just in the position the son himself held before the settlement. The young man gives up much power by this arrangement; but an income is secured to him out of the lands, and he is young and is soon satisfied that his father and the family lawyer know what is best for all. So a new series of ownership for life is started, and this process is continually going on with respect to one estate or another. In this fashion, one ownership for life is maintained, and prevails over an enormous area. The object is to save the family from the loss of the land by sale, and of course the system has the effect of retaining the land in the hands of one family from generation to generation, when otherwise it would have been sold. The dignity of some families may thus be preserved. The question is whether the system is good for the country at large.

It should be here observed that in making a family arrangement which gives all the property to one member of the family, the claims of others cannot be ignored, and so the land is charged with a jointure to the widow of each successive tenant for life, and with portions for the younger children of each family. Widows sometimes live long, and it is very possible for a man to have to pay a jointure to his mother or grandmother, as well as the interest on the sets of portions, out of his estate. The portions are generally sums of money charged on land, and form, of course, a prominent burden, and in so far are worse than the jointures which must end. The general result is in many cases to impose a terrible burden on the owner for life, a burden so great as to render it impossible for him to lay out money in improvements. Recently we heard of a case where the owner of a very large estate has confessed that the family charges swallow up the whole of the rents. Cases so extreme may be rare, but cases of great hardship are not rare, for it must be remembered that these charges are fixed, however much rents may fall. At the present moment, for instance, many landowners have before them the prospect of great embarrassment, if not absolute ruin, even though they may, nominally, be owners of great properties.

Thus, by means of legal permission giving power to owners of property to protect themselves from the natural consequences of extravagance, or loss, or changes in the condition of land, the land is kept in the hands of nominal owners, who may be very rich, but who are, too often, very poor, however dignified their social position, and however much they may be respected for private worth or ancient descent. Even a large property after being drained by jointures and portions for a long series of years, cannot provide a handsome margin for the nominal owner, and smaller estates, even more quickly, drift into a condition which is really one of misery to all concerned. What farmers have to discover is that they are part of the "all concerned." If owners and their families only were concerned, it might fairly be said that these people might be left to settle their own affairs in their own way. But every one knows and admits that, according to our English system, the condition of the occupiers of land depends very largely on the position of the owner. It is now admitted that a farmer must have large capital, or he cannot contend against adverse seasons and severe competition. But now can he use that capital freely if he holds under a poor and nominal owner who is unable to make drains, or build cottages, or renew farm buildings? We contend that if a farmer is to succeed his capital must be free for purposes of cultivation, and that it cannot be so unless the owner can do his part by making those permanent improvements which are essential. No one will really dispute this; nor do we suppose that any one will deny that very many owners are poor in consequence of their ownership. What, then, is the remedy? The only effectual remedy would be such a change in the law as would make absolute ownership the rule; that is to say, the prohibition of the settlement of land, so that each generation of owners should hold the fee simple instead of an estate for life only. Land would then be free, so that every succeeding owner could sell it or mortgage it, and could leave it by will as he pleased. Each owner would, in short, be the real owner, whereas now, each owner of a settled estate is, in fact, only a nominal owner. Land might, and probably would, change hands more frequently under such a law; but there would be no compulsory breaking up of estates, as in France. Any breaking up would result from the will of the owner, and would be resorted to in order to save him and his family from worse evils. Changes of ownership are often changes for the better, even though "new" families come in the place of old. We are sure that Englishmen will not willingly part with their estates, and, when compelled to do so, they will generally have ceased to be owners of the right sort.

We have not space to enter further into details; but we may, perhaps, refer on another occasion to some of the objections taken to so great a change. In the meantime, we ask attention from farmers to this great question, and we trust they will soon see that no class, except, perhaps, the great class of consumers of food, is interested so much as they are in a fitting ownership of land. They have excluded the reform of Land laws from the programme of their Alliance; but, if we are not mistaken, they will have to include it sooner or later. There is nothing dangerous or revolutionary in a change which would substitute men of ample means for men of only nominal wealth in the ownership of great areas of of our country.

THE SITUATION IN PERU

As Described by a Companion of Henry Meiggs—A Revolution Imminent, Which Will Place Nicolas de Pierola in Power—Why Meiggs Died of a Broken Heart—The War with Chili, and What Will Bring It to an End.

New York Times, July 21.

Mr. J. Wrey Mould, whose name was a familiar one in this city some years ago as that of an architect of much originality and culture, returned from South America on Tuesday in the Colon, and is now in Brooklyn, where he may stay for some weeks. Mr. Mould was one of the active spirits in the extraordinary series of engineering works projected by the late Henry Meiggs, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government, and he speaks with great enthusiasm of the career and ability of that wonderful adventurer. He said yesterday to a *Times* reporter that he wished to correct the popular impression, fostered by Peruvian egotism, that Mr. Meiggs was in any way responsible for the bankruptcy of the Peruvian Government. Meiggs projected and executed a series of works intended to assist in the development of the extraordinary agricultural and mineral resources of Peru. He found a people with a soil of inexhaustible fertility, who were poor simply from lack of the facilities to put their products in the market; a people whose mining industries ought to have been developed long ago, but who, with fabulous wealth under their very feet, were in abject poverty. Meiggs got the confidence of the Government, and began his extraordinary works. One of his bridges—that which spans the torrent of Varrugas, 260 feet high, and about three-quarters of a mile in length—ranks as one of the world's great feats of engineering science. The roadbed rests upon iron piers of peculiar construction, the altitude of which can only be taken in at one glance of the eye by standing at a considerable distance. When, in 1875, Meiggs was at the zenith of his influence, he sought to obtain from the Peruvian Government a reward that had actually been promised him by President Pardo,—a decree giving him the control of certain mines which were supposed to be valuable. The obligation was evaded for years by President Pardo on one pretext and another, and when at length the decree was signed, Meiggs was dying of a disease whose progress could not be arrested. He had not amassed a princely fortune from his contracts, and years of anxiety, impatience, and impending disaster killed him. Not satisfied with the destruction of Meiggs, Manuel Pardo stabbed him in his reputation after his death; gave out that his projects had brought disaster upon the country, and tried to make capital for himself as being the innocent victim of an adventurer's rosy promises. Before his death, Meiggs had secured the co-operation of Mr. Mould in a series of architectural changes which would have transformed Lima from a collection of adobe structures into a modern city, fit to be the capital of a progressive State. But the mover in these improvements, the man who saw the Lima of the future as clearly as he saw the Peru of the future, died of a broken heart, or rather of Pardo's faithlessness, at the very moment when the means for realizing his vision of the new Peru were placed at his disposal; and with his death progress ceased and the people lapsed into indifference.

Mr. Mould is now engaged in completing one of the many structures projected during the lifetime of the Peruvian railroad king. This is a large mansion in freestone and Philadelphia brick, which will be the future residence of Mr. E. C. Dubois, a sub-contractor under Meiggs and a brother-in-law of Drevfuss, the great Parisian banker. This building will cost Mr. Dubois $500,000. It will be the only structure in the City of Lima not completely adobe not ornamented with every inartistic abomination and sham known to South American builders. A single afternoon in Lima, according to Mr. Mould, would bring down the gray hairs of John Ruskin in sorrow to the grave.

Speaing of the war, Mr. Mould said: "Peru has the army, Chili has the navy, and neither has the money for aggressive operations. The result will be that the war will come to an end because of the financial exhaustion of the combatants, and Bolivia will get the little strip of sea-coast on the Pacific that she covets. The cause of the war has been fairly represented by the New York papers. Chili had a quarrel with Bolivia, took umbrage at the existence of a secret treaty between Peru and Bolivia, and demanded an explanation. Peru commissed Senor J. A. Lavalle, now in this city on his way to Brazil, to which he is accredited as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to go and explain. While the special envoy was on his way to Chili the Chilian Government declared war; but as neither party is in condition for actual hostilities upon a decisive scale, the struggle will probably proceed with many proclamations and little fighting until they have all satisfied their honor or, rather, satisfied their egotism."

The Peruvian army is composed of magnificent materials, Mr. Mould says, but the officers, mostly taken from the ruling classes, are notoriously incapable and corrupt. The men are brave, amenable to discipline, good workers in civil life, and good soldiers; but they are commanded by men who are fit to wage only a war of words, and will get all they can in profit and emolument out of the war without exposing their valuable persons to danger. As far as Peru is concerned, this official corruption pervades every department of the Government. Pardo was an egotist as well as a knave. His Government was flagrantly corrupt, and his death a blessing to the country; or it would have been a blessing had he not been succeeded by knaves trained under his own supervision. Mr. Mould thinks, however, that a great political revolution in Peru is imminent. The ultra-Roman Catholic party controls two-thirds of the wealth of the country, and it is well known that Senor Nicholas de Pierola is their candidate for the Presidency. Viewed from a distance, the Pierola movement, which must result in placing its leader in power if the maxims of political experience are of any value in determining probabilities, seems reactionary and unprogressive. But, in reality, Pierola is the most liberal and progressive statesman in Peru. He believes in popular education, the elevation of the masses, the fostering of native industries, and the prosecution of internal improvements. He believes in encouraging foreign capital to develop the mineral, agricultural, and industrial resources of the country. He was as one with Meiggs in all the brilliant projects for the future of Peru, which marked the extraordinary career of the refugee from California justice, and planted the germs of the party of progressive ideas in that stagnant State. The existing Government has no remedy to propose for bankruptcy except the borrowing of more money, and the repudiation of the debt when the day of payment comes. Pierola knows that the future of Peru depends upon the development of her natural resources. If the Jesuits consider him their property, they will find out their mistake the very moment he firmly grasps the reins of power, and Peru will enter upon a new era of prosperity and material progress. The war is a bagatelle,—the shadow of a war, but the financial embarrassment that comes with it will make the party in power unpopular, and precipitate a political revolution that will bring Pierola into the foreground as the only man who can save his country. "I shall see the new Lima yet," said Mr. Mould, in conclusion, "and the tomb of Henry Meiggs visited as a shrine by Peruvians."

NEW IDEA.—A tenant had been importuned so frequently for his rent that in a climax of exasperation the other day he turned on the landlord with the cogent and conclusive retort: "Now, you needn't put on so many airs, old man. Why, I owe enough in this town to buy up all your old houses!" How much people owe to Sanford's Jamaica Ginger for relief from difficulties worse than back rent!

THE SOCIALISTS.

A Lively Meeting of the Main Section Yesterday.

Charges of Corruption Among the Leaders Freely Made.

Mayor Harrison and Some of His Pets Strongly Denounced.

The Main Section of the Socialistic Labor party met yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street to reorganize and transact general business.

Several amendments to the Constitution were submitted and adopted, relative essecially to the formation of the Central Committee and its powers, after which the following officers were elected: Organizer, George Schilling; Secretary, Tim O'Mara; Financial Secretary, John Leaders; Treasurer, D. Van Deventer; Supervisors, Erick Johnson and L. A. Gibbs.

The Picnic Committee submitted a report showing that the Fourth of July picnic had yielded $3,953.83, and the expenses had been $3,803.67. Among the items of expenses was $125 to Ira Stewart for his address and $25 to McGuire for his harangue.

THE MOST ATONISHING ITEM,

however, was that of $300 for beer for the Committee. The report was accepted, and a committee of three appointed to examine it and report at a subsequent meeting.

Some other business was transacted, and then Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions condemning the leaders of the Labor League as political tricksters, and protesting against the Socialists having anything to do with the coming eight-hour demostration.

Mr. Sibley was in favor of condemning the leaders in question, but did not want to condemn the eight-hour movement.

Mr. Schilling, after some discussion, read the names of W. V. Barr, L. P. Nelson, Benjamin Goodhue, a Mr. McCann, all city employes, and Mr. McGivray as being the leaders and demagogues who should be denounced. They were bad men, and should be set down in their proper light, to the end that they be not charged up to and against the workingmen.

Other gentlemen spoke on the subject, agreeing in denouncing the persons named as demagogues and tricksters, but deprecating doing anything which might be taken as a slur upon the eight-hour movement. Mr. Sibley wanted Mr. Harrison to surround himself with this class, as he could in no other way so effectually

EXPOSE HIMSELF AND THEM.

He wanted the resolution, however, so amended as to reflect upon individuals rather than upon the Labor League.

Senator Farley was in favor of laying the matter over, and opposed to the meeting taking any action on the question until the investigation had been made, and his views finally prevailed.

A communication was read from Frank Bielfeldt, reviewing the conduct of certain persons, Goldwater, for one, at the late judicial election, in which it was intimated that

SOME OF THE LEADERS HAD SOLD OUT,

and that McAllister and others had made up a pool for the purpose, McAllister alone paying $300 to a certain clique to buy them up.

Mr. Schilling said the Socialists did not recognize the election in question as a party affair, and whatever was done by individuals the party was not responsible for.

Mr. Johnson said that if Goldwater had been dishonest he was in favor of expelling him. He wanted the charge against him thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Mellbeck said it had been proved that some members of the German Section had received $50 at the judicial election, and he was in favor of an investigation in this case. He wanted Mr. Bellfeldt to prefer charges against Goldwater, in a proper manner, however.

Mr. Sibley said it was no one's "d—d business" whether Goldwater took money or not. If he had gotten $1,000 for supporting a candidate, the Socialistic Labor party had no right to interfere, because the party had not had a ticket in the field. The communication ought to pass unnoticed for the reason that individuals were not responsible to their party for their acts outside of it.

Mr. Woodson said there were

CHARGES AGAINST GOLDWATER

before the German Section, one of which was, that he had received $75 from Reed and others to organize the Seventh Ward in the election in question.

Mr. Morgan said the Socialistic party was worth thousands and thousands of dollars to the other societies, which brought Mr. Sibley his feet to urge an investigation. It appeared to him that the opposition to putting up a judicial ticket might have had something to do with "the value of the party" in the open market, and if things were to go on in this way he predicted that the party would go to ruin. If a ticket had not been put up in order that the leaders of the party might sell their influence, an investigation, he had no doubt, would show that Goldwater was not the only guilty person.

The discussion was prolonged in this strain, and finally the charges were ordered investigated, and Messrs. Johnson, Bedard, Blum, O'Mara, Bucklin, Thosmark, and Sibley were appointed to make the investigation, and instructed to report as soon as possible.

A communication was read setting forth that

THE "SOCIALIST,"

the organ of the party, had been turned over to the "Socialistic Democratic Association," whatever that is. It appeared from the document that the paper's receipts had been about $45, while the expenses had been about $87 per week, which was the excuse for turning it over to new hands. The report was placed on file.

Mr. Sullivan introduced resolutions protesting against the removal of Lieut. Bell from the Hinman-Street Station, but they were not concurred in.

Mr. Morgan arose in self-defense. He imagined that charges had been sent to the Chairman against him, and protested against their presentation. He spoke very excitedly, and wanted all charges sent to the Central Committee, and before he got through was threatened with being ejected from the meeting. He calmed down finally, and the meeting adjourned, after transacting some routine business.

DR. M'KOWN EXPLAINS HIS EXPLANATION OF NATIONAL RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., July 23.—THE TRIBUNE of this date has some surprises for me. THE TRIBUNE may have found it effective to introduce into the discustion of public questions a tinge of personality. I take it to be a matter of little moment to the readers of that paper whether I am or am not a "politician." I certainly have never made any pretensions to that distinction, if it is a distinction. Neither is it a matter of public interest how I came to be delivered of a Fourth-of-July speech. Such deliverances are not unusual, certainly, in this country. But it may be a matter of the very gravest moment as to whether the public question which I was attempting to discuss has been settled in the direction I indicated, or whether, as THE TRIBUNE seems to assume, it has not been settled at all. And now, passing the allusion to the "sidewalk character" of my argument, which, however applicable it may have been to my method of discussion, certainly adds nothing to the character or value of THE TRIBUNE'S reply, I wish to say an additional word on the subject of State-Sovereignty.

THE TRIBUNE assumes that I "took advantage of Independence-Day to allay the apprehensions of the people as to the revolutionary tendencies of the Democratic party, so called." As an assumption, this declaration answers probably every needful purpose. As a statement of fact, it is somewhat wide of the mark. I thought it not amiss on a great National holiday to discuss incidentally a question intimately bound up with our history,—a question whose importance lifts it above partisan considerations, —which is now being sought to be revived, but which, in my judgment, certainly has been settled.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as claiming that war in itself can ever settle a moral principle, or even a political principle; but it does certainly settle sometimes political dogmas. It has a physical determination which, so far as it goes, is absolute. The Allied War, culminating at Waterloo, did not blot France from the list of nations, but it ended the career of Napoleon. Our Civil War did not blot from the Union the Southern States,—it restored them; but it certainly solved some theories in respect to the functions of the General Government, and no less surely settled the underlying principles and assertions upon which the War was waged. I held that *Slavery was the cause* of the War. Does THE TRIBUNE hold that the fate of Slavery is still among the uncertainties? Does it imagine it to be possible, through the agency of any conceivable revolution, to restore the old order by putting again upon the negro the shackles of the slave? If not, what follows? THE TRIBUNE will hardly assert that Slavery was not, upon the part of the South, the cause of the War. If this be true, then the doctrine of State-Sovereignty—the doctrine of the "reserved rights of the States under the Constitution," which means the right to retire from the Union at will—must have been only a pretext, and a very flimsy one at that, upon which the Southern leaders sought to justify their acts. Will THE TRIBUNE assert that it would have been possible for Slavery, the real cause of the War, to have perished without carrying with it in its destruction the pretext by which its hideousness was concealed? The Southern leaders sought to make Slavery the corner-stone of their new Government. They proclaimed the extreme doctrine of State-Sovereignty to be a political verity sufficient to justify the inauguration of a great war in order that that new Government might come. If there were any issues bound up in the Civil War, and which constituted its very essence, they were the issues I have indicated: the perpetuation of Slavery on the one hand, and the overthrow of the dogma of State-Sovereignty on the other. And so far as the assertions, the pretensions, or the hopes of the South were concerned, that War ended in the most complete and irretrievable disaster. So far as war can settle anything, these questions surely were determined by the Civil War. And, after I had discussed this question upon the line of argument here indicated,—not an elaborate discussion, of course, and very far short of being the strongest statement of what I held to be veritable facts,—I observed, or thought I observed, in the faces of my audience, the tokens of assent, instead of the dissent with which my proposition was at first received; and I accordingly so declared. Surely the reference to partisans who do not believe that this dogma has been settled does not pinch THE TRIBUNE!

I have not time here to go into a discussion of State-Rights as I conceive them to legitimately exist; under our form of government. THE TRIBUNE indulges in a verbal criticism over my use of the word "*absolute*." My meaning is certainly not doubtful. I used the word to qualify the management by a State of its *domestic* affairs. I did not assert—I do not believe—the State to be supreme. I believe that we are a Nation,—not a confederation of States merely, but a Nation in entity; and that, in legitimate channels, under constitutional limitations, for the purpose of maintaining and enforcing National law, the authority of the General Government is supreme. But this does not disturb the principle of domestic management in relation to State function and prerogative. Louisiana asserted the right of home-rule in her State organization and work, and a Republican Administration conceded it; but surely no one believes that this assertion or concession altered either the power of the Government or the functions of the State. From the nature of things there must be variety of interpretation upon written and constitutional law. The relation of the States to the Government, and of the Government to the States, has been a matter of public discussion ever since the adoption of the Constitution. That discussion is still going on. Neither the editor of THE TRIBUNE nor myself may live to see this coordinate relation settled absolutely; it may never be so settled. But certain things pertaining to it have been settled. The supremacy of the National authority has been asserted, *and has been maintained*. The right of Secession, which is only another name for State-Sovereignty, has been denied, and that denial *made good*.

But THE TRIBUNE asserts that these things have not been accepted by the South; and, in support of the assertion, refers to the attitude of the Okolona *States*, and quotes from Congressman Mills. I have no argument with the Okolona *States*. It may accord with THE TRIBUNE'S idea of journalism to give a paper a daily gratuitous advertisement as reflecting the sentiments of the South upon the questions of the hour, but, when THE TRIBUNE asks me to recognize the Okolona *States* as political authority, representing any respectable political following, or any true sentiment of the country, I must decline. I believe the Okolona *States* to be a political fraud,—so palpable a fraud as to rob it of any dangerous power it might otherwise exert; and I am willing to offset my opinion on that score against THE TRIBUNE'S. How Congressman Mills' views about the social condition of the negro affect the doctrine of State-Sovereignty may be perfectly apparent to the logician of THE TRIBUNE; for myself, I must confess to some mental obscurity in tracing the connection. And THE TRIBUNE certainly imposes a fearful burden on Democratic Senators when it demands that they drag into the Senate-Chamber, at a moment's notice, the libraries of Southern colleges in order to show Mr. Blaine that they have books which do not contain treasonable utterances!

Does THE TRIBUNE assert that the fate of Slavery, the heresy of Secession, and the dogma of State-Sovereignty, have not been settled? If they have not, the Civil War, which was supposed to have determined them,—which entailed upon us the most fearful suffering that could befall a country,—which cost countless treasure and a million lives,—was not simply a mistake, a blunder,—*it was a crime*.

ROBT. MORGAN MCKOWN.

In the above communication, Dr. McKown avows views and opinions so nearly akin to those held by THE TRIBUNE, and Republicans generally, on the subject of National Sovereignty, the relations of the State Governments to the General Government, and the causes of the Rebellion-War, that we do not perceive sufficient difference existing to require any controversy with him as to *his* position. But the views he sets forth are not those taught or believed by the dominant party in the South. The Okolona *States* comes vastly nearer reflecting the prevailing sentiments of the Confederates than Dr. McKown does. The action of the Demo-Confederates in the extra session, their speeches and aims, should have convinced him that the spirit of John C. Calhoun and Jeff Davis still pervades and animates the representative men of both wings of that party.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13, 1878.—*To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat*—GENTLEMEN: The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "I (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing me in flesh from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost." Yours respectfully,

POWELL & PLIMPTON,
Wholesale Druggists.

American Fishermen Driven from Ashpee Bay.

Boston Advertiser, July 24.

The schooner Cadet, of Gloucester, owned by Benjamin Haskell & Sons, was fitted for the squid fishery, intending to supply vessels on the Grand Banks with bait. The squid were to be taken with seines, salted in barrels, and the vessel would take them out to the fishing vessels on the banks, which could obviate the going in of the fishing-vessels for bait, and thus save much time. Messrs. Haskell & Son, believing that, under the Treaty of Washington, their vessel might take fish of all kinds without being restricted to any distance from the shore, sent this vessel to Ashpee Bay, on the northeast coast of Cape Breton, and the following letter will explain the situation:

ASHPEE BAY, C. B., July 8, 1879.—*Capt. F. J. Babson*—DEAR SIR: I would beg leave to inform you of the treatment Capt. Goodwin, of the schooner Bay State, and myself have received at the hands of her Britannic Majesty's subjects at White Point, in this bay. We arrived here on the 20th of June in search of squid, and went on shore nearly every day while lying here. The inhabitants, finding out that we had seines, asked me what we were going to do with them. I told them that I intended to seine squid if I found any schooling. They said that squid came in every season, but if I set my seine they would cut it up, and us with it if I attempted it. I told them I should certainly seine the squid if they came in, but threats and warnings of violence were offered me daily. I then told the people that I would let them have the seine, and would pay them a fair price for all the squid taken. I would help them to set the seine, and would also pay them for all they could take with hooks: that I wanted to get a trip some way; and they refused either to catch for me or allow me to catch. On the 8th of July the squid struck, and I could have loaded my vessel in a short time, but we dare not use our seine. My loss was not less than $1,500, and I should like to know what rights American fishermen have, and what $5,500,000 was paid for? Have we no Government to protect us from mob violence, or must we arm our vessels and fight our way to our rights?

Capt. Ephraim Larkin, of schooner T. H. Goodes; Capt. McLellan, of schooner Hattie A. Collins; and Capt. Peter Thibadeau, of schooner Kizzie J. Jones, are all cognizant of the above facts.

JAMES L. ANDERSON,
Captain American schooner Cadet.

Suggestion is a privilege all can make use of, and we would suggest to the myriads of sufferers from bilious fever, fever and ague, indigestion, etc., to use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, whose curative power over these diseases is gratefully appreciated by thousands. Price only 25 cents.

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In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

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ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. M. REBER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

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PERSONAL—MONDAY, AT 2:30 P. M. "MONDAY."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT 5-story and basement brick store, and lot 20x180 (building 40x80), south front, on Lake-st., between Dearborn and Clark-sts., half block from Tremont House, same from Commercial Hotel, 1 block from Sherman House; one of the best locations for jobbing business in Chicago; it will be sold at a great bargain for cash.

$2,250—Framed store, 6 rooms over, and lot 24x126, south front. No. 1065 West Madison-st.; lot alone is worth this money. Where else can you buy on Mad

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subscribers going into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time can have THE TRIBUNE mailed to any address, postpaid, for $1 per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office. Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Wallack's New York Star Combination. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Championship game between the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1879.

Announcement is made in a cable dispatch of the resignation of JOHN WELSH, United States Minister to Great Britain, and of his intention to sail for America on the 20th of August. Domestic bereavement is stated to be the cause.

The Germans of Newark, N. J., have lifted up a very big voice against the compulsory-Sunday-observance movement in that city. It was a voice 4,000 strong that spoke at a mass-meeting yesterday in denunciation of what is regarded as a movement particularly directed against the German mode of observing the Day of Rest.

The sudden storm of rain Saturday forenoon in the oil regions of Pennsylvania proves to have been more violent and destructive than at first estimated. Vast volumes of rain pouring down the steep water-sheds caused dry and harmless cracks to become furious torrents, a rise of twelve feet in two hours occurring in one instance. The damage will fall but little short of $500,000.

Severe comment is made upon the neglect of the National Board of Health to do anything besides make blunders and spend money at the rate of about $30,000 per month. In both these avenues of industry the Board is pronounced extremely efficient, but it does not appear that it has yet made up its mind to wrestle with the yellow-fever problem at Memphis, where a fine field for observation and experiment is offered.

If Prince JEROME NAPOLEON is anxious to enjoy the distinction of expatriation and exile, his supporters are going about it in the right way to secure it for him. ROUHER's paper, *L'Ordre*, which is supposed to sound the keynote of Imperialism on all doubtful occasions, declares that JEROME is more than a candidate for the throne,—he is the living representative of the Empire. It is not likely that the French Republicans are going to stand this kind of nonsense forever without making it warm for the prospective Emperor.

The reappearance yesterday of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY in New York was the occasion of a great popular demonstration of interest, the hall of the Cooper Union being packed with a vast audience, while thousands were unable to get inside. The local religious matters chronicled in our columns this morning include an account of the interesting exercises connected with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Rectorship of the Rev. CLINTON LOCKE at Grace Episcopal Church, and an abstract of the sermon of the Rev. R. D. SHEPPARD at Grace M. E. Church.

A gross misstatement made by Gen. EWING in his speech in Lancaster has called forth a vigorous denial from Washington. He asserted that the Democratic policy of economy and retrenchment in Government expenditures had been stubbornly and vehemently resisted by the Administration; whereas the contrary is true, and Gen. EWING knows it. He knows that by direction of the President the heads of Departments have made their estimates of expenses conform to the reduced appropriations, and that the Democratic majority in Congress has invariably exceeded these estimates in passing the appropriation bills. He knows, moreover, that in the matter of an economical and pure and efficient public service the present Administration is notably irreproachable, and in stating that the Executive branch of the Government has opposed retrenchment he is guilty of a conscious and conspicuous inaccuracy of statement usually called by the name of falsehood.

Like master like man. The example set by Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman of the Congressional Labor Committee, in making speeches intended to stimulate the labor agitation in Chicago, is promptly imitated by the Secretary of that Committee, one DYER D. LUM, who yesterday addressed a meeting of the Eight-Hour League. It appears that this Committee Clerk has been for eight years in the Government employ at Washington as a bookbinder, and that he is now earning his *per diem* and expenses by inciting the workingmen of Chicago to a general strike for a reduction of their working hours to eight. He advises them to insist on their demand for this reduction, and take nothing less, and, so far as his inferior abilities will permit, is assisting the Democratic Chairman of the Committee in working up an eight-hour strike in Chicago. But for the fact that the eight-hour movement in this city has just received a very serious set-back in the failure of the strike of the cabinet-makers, there might be some prospect that these agitators under pay by the Government would succeed in their mission of manufacturing evidence of "depression." A general strike during the sessions of the Committee would be a great help, but there is, fortunately, no probability of its occurrence.

Memphis had a bad Sunday yesterday, with fourteen new cases and nine deaths from yellow-fever, but the health authorities still keep their courage up, refusing to declare the disease epidemic until the mortality from this cause exceeds that from all others combined; while the Howard Association take a cheerful view of the situation and prospects, and declare their ability to take care of the needy sick without aid from outside the city. In New Orleans three well-defined cases have occurred, one of which is certain to prove fatal, but there is no excitement or alarm about it, the general belief being still firm there, as well as at Memphis, that this is to be an off year for Yellow Jack.

Grief and indignation struggle for the mastery in the bosoms of the Chicago Socialists, and for various reasons. First may be mentioned the fact that, while the gross receipts of their Fourth of July picnic amounted to $3,953.33, the expenses reached a total of $3,803.67, leaving a beggarly balance of $150.16 to show for all the trouble and excitement of the occasion. The "expenses" of the two labor reformers who made speeches on that occasion, Messrs. STEWART and MAGUIRE, who would feel outraged at being called "paid agitators," are put in at $125 and $25 respectively, and there also occurs the bewildering item of "$300 for beer for the Committee!" Hardly had the meeting recovered from these painful shocks before it was made known in the form of specific charges that some of the Socialist leaders had received money from candidates in the recent Judicial election, and, contrary to Communistic principles, had wholly failed to "whack up." There is great grief among the rank and file at these evidences of corruption, and great indignation among those of the leaders who failed to be corrupted, and the thing is to be investigated by a committee.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE EXODUS.

The great negro exodus about which so much has been said is very suggestive, but scarcely promises a solution of any of the questions which agitate the country. It shows that the influence of the Constitution of the United States does not extend to Mississippi or any of the lately rebellious States. It is a dead letter there. For not only is the presumption strong that the colored people would not leave their old homes, a fertile soil and a congenial climate, except upon virtual compulsion, but the emigrants assert without a dissenting voice that they are fleeing from oppression and robbery. They insist that they are prohibited by intimidation, actual force, and fraud from exercising the civil and political rights conferred upon them by the Constitution of the country, and that they are deprived of the proceeds of their labor (1) through the exaction of exorbitant rentals, and (2) through swindling prices of supplies, both extorted by rapacious landlords. They find themselves at the close of "the season" in precisely the same pecuniary condition they were formerly, under the slavery regime. They subsist: that is all; the landlord, the former owner, has secured every cent of the profits of the laborer. The exodus shows that the more enterprising negro will not submit to this treatment. Deprived by force or fraud of the right to take part in the Government, and robbed of the fruits of his labor, he resolves to go where he believes there is protection for both. But the negro goes a step further in his course of reasoning. He finds that the privileges of education are practically denied to his race. In most of the Southern States the whites prefer to suspend the common schools rather than consent to the education of the negro's children. And as the negro has surrendered the right to vote he is unable to enforce his children's right to learn, even so much as their a, b, c, at the expense of the State. He concludes (1) that, robbed of his wages, he must remain a pauper, and (2) that his children will grow up in ignorance, and consequently become citizens only in name, as helpless as himself. Reflecting upon the history of his race in this country,—250 years of horrible servitude,—and looking forward to a future of enforced ignorance and consequent degradation for his children, he bravely resolves to beg or borrow his way to the land of schools and equal rights. There is immense promise for the future of the colored race in this simple resolution of the poor, persecuted negro. He realizes that, notwithstanding his people are in the majority in certain States, they have neither the intelligence nor the force of will to conquer their rights from the minority; and he comprehends the fact that this tyrannous minority deliberately calculates upon its present advantage as the means of holding not only him, but his children, in a degrading vassalage. But, while this shows the rapid growth in intelligence of a class of the race, it promises no amelioration of the condition of the colored masses. The most energetic, the most intelligent, the most thrifty will leave the South, but the bulk of the colored people will remain. Deprived of leaders, they will be deprived of both the will and the power to assert their rights; and, crushed under the heel of a despotism all the more cruel and relentless because it is entirely without the sanction of law, they will sink still lower in the scale of humanity, and doubtless become more desperate and consequently more brutal. A decline in the intellectual and moral condition of a people whence a large and constant emigration flows is inevitable. Ireland is the most conspicuous illustration of this fact. But no matter how grievous the burdens of a people may be, they cannot be entirely deported. The most courageous and the most enterprising emigrate, leaving the most feeble behind, less disposed and less able to assert their rights and extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they are surrounded, and from which their fellows have escaped only by a supreme effort of the will. Gen. GRANT, when in England, felicitated himself upon the fact that he had had the honor, as President of the United States, to represent more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen than are ruled by Queen VICTORIA. But though the population of Ireland slowly decreases, the Queen still has four and a half millions of Irish subjects. It is quite safe to say that the negro race in the South, numbering about four million souls, cannot be deported. And if not, the effect of the exodus must inevitably be to render those who are left behind more helpless, more miserable. We are therefore confronted with the grim necessity of enforcing the laws of the United States. The Constitution declares that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Sooner or later this clause of the Constitution must be executed both in letter and in spirit. All thought of evading its enforcement by allowing negroes to run away from oppression must be abandoned, or the old disgrace and shame of slavery will be supplemented by the disgrace and shame of the open and undisguised violation by the people of entire States of the fundamental law of the land.

TAKING JUDGMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, had himself appointed Chairman of a perambulating committee to inquire into and investigate the causes of the alleged and assumed business depression and stagnation throughout the land. In the course of the investigation this itinerant body has reached Chicago. With an arrogance and an impudence perfectly characteristic, this investigator rushed off on Saturday night to a Communist-flat-trades-union meeting, and in an elaborate harangue announced that he knew all about the matter; that it was useless to investigate as to the causes, because he already knew what those causes were; that he has always known them, and that it is superfluous to inquire as to what remedy was advisable, because he had already in Congress proposed the remedies, and intended to renew his bills.

This is the gentleman who got up this Investigating Committee. He had this Committee appointed to inquire at a cost of thousands of dollars for traveling and hotel bills, reporting and printing, and he now has the unblushing impudence to declare that, even before he has heard a word of evidence, his mind is made up, not only as to the "cause," but the remedy, and this remedy is his own quack nostrum, on which he has been trying to catch some cheap notoriety. An impartial judge is he to investigate and report results.

Right here, at the very threshold of the inquiry as to the causes of "business stagnation," they are met by the visible, striking, and overwhelming evidence that there is no such stagnation; that whatever depression there may have been in the past, whatever idle men and closed workshops there were in the years gone by, nothing of the kind now exists. The Committee is met by the fact that there is scarcely a mechanic or laborer in all Chicago, willing to work, who cannot find employment at wages, measured by purchasing power, more remunerative than have been paid for the last ten years. And Mr. WRIGHT, in his harangue at the Saturday night Fist and Communist meeting, felt the force of this fact in opposition to his scheme of subsidies, and he avoided it by declaring that "*the present prosperity of Chicago was only spasmodic.*" He seems to regret that business is not stagnant, and wishes that labor were unemployed, and that destitution and starvation existed here, in order that he might prescribe his quack nostrum of Government bounties for "poor men" and unlimited issues of irredeemable scrip for the public.

If this Committee have had their eyes and ears open they must have observed how general is the "spasm of prosperity" from the Atlantic coast to this city. All New England, New York, and New Jersey resounds with the hum of busy industry; the miner's pick and shovel are employed day and night in the bowels of Pennsylvania, while the furnaces and the forges, the mills and the workshops have not been so busy in the memory of man; all over Ohio, and Indiana, and Michigan the miner and the furnace-man, the salt-maker and lumberman, the mechanic and the laborer, were never in more demand, commanding wages proportionate to the value of the goods produced. What this Committee see and find in Chicago is but what is going on all over the Northwest. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota,—the whole country is teeming with vast production, the result of employed and compensated labor. Every mill is running by day and by night. Furnaces and rolling-mills are under contract for months ahead; every city and town is engaged in active industry; every car on every railroad, every steamer, barge, sailing vessel, and canal-boat is loaded to its capacity; every warehouse is filled; every dwelling occupied; no willing hand of industry need be idle; the whole people when they work are peaceful and prosperous, undisturbed save by the croaking of the professional demagogue, who advocates poverty and pauperism while passing his hat for pennies to "pay his expenses."

THE PANAMA SHIP-CANAL VS. COLFAX.

We would be disposed to let the ex-Vice-President have the last word in regard to the Panama Canal, but the basis of his objection to the great work is so singular that we are constrained to remark upon it. He says in his recent letter to THE TRIBUNE:

> The direct route—the air-line route—for commerce between Europe and Asia, is, therefore, over our own soil. Very soon, three lines of continental railroads, instead of one as now, will compete for this vast and increasing trade, as three great railroads now compete for business between Chicago and New York. Why our Nation—least of all others, why Chicago—should wish to have opened, under foreign auspices and management, and on foreign soil, a rival route by water for this great commerce between Asia and Europe, puzzles me.

In the first place, the three transcontinental lines will not start in Chicago, nor terminate in San Francisco. The Northern Pacific, commencing at Duluth, will reach the Pacific Coast as far from San Francisco as Savannah is from New York; and the Southern Pacific, beginning at New Orleans and Vicksburg, will reach the Pacific Coast at San Diego, which is as distant from San Francisco as Charleston is from New York. Those lines will do as all other roads; they will "pool" their rates on all competing business, and at non-competing points skin the public as much as they please, where Granger laws do not interfere to prevent them.

What regulates and modifies the rates of the three trunk lines between Chicago and New York is the water-way competition. We had supposed the ex-Vice-President was aware of this fact. Everybody else knows it, including the Railroad Companies. The Panama Ship-Canal will introduce a similar competition, which will force down the unconscionable exactions of JAY GOULD & Co. on the Government-built transcontinental lines. It is only water-competition that induces railways to charge fair and reasonable rates. It is the competition afforded by the Mississippi River from North to South, and the chain of Lakes, St. Lawrence River, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River, from East to West, that prevents the railroads from doubling their freight-charges from Chicago to New York, and robbing the producers of the West. This water-competition is worth millions a year to the people of Indiana, and, in fact, makes life endurable, and enables them to obtain a fair portion of the fruits of their toil. When the Panama Ship-Canal is opened, the reduction of freights and fares that will, perforce, follow on the Union and Central Pacific Roads, will enormously increase the volume of business between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast. The present little arrangement of giving $70,000 a month to the Panama Steamship Companies to bribe them not to carry freights cheaper than the railway monopoly rates, will come to an end. Roads that can afford to pay rivals $70,000 a month to keep up rates to a cut-throat scale can also afford to carry freight considerably cheaper than they are doing.

It costs Chicago manufacturers and business-men more to send goods to San Francisco by transcontinental rail than by water to New York, and thence round Cape Horn by ship to San Francisco,—the total distance six or eight times greater than by the direct route overland.

The charges of the Union Pacific Company from Council Bluffs to Ogden, on a road that was built by public money, are deeply injurious to the interests of the country, and to the development of the Territories which it traverses. Chicago suffers a loss of millions of trade by reason of the excessive freight-rates on "the continental railways." Congress has done nothing to relieve the country from this incubus. It has not fixed rates of fare and freight, as it has a legal right to do; it has not cut down the charges *one-half*, as it ought to do; it has neglected its duty and let the people be skinned. The only reliable regulator of transcontinental freight-rates is the Panama Ship-Canal, free to all competitors. That will put down, and keep down, extortionate rates, as the water-ways have done for the charges of the four trunk lines from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

RAILROADING IN AFRICA.

The Engineer in Chief of "ponts et chaussees" in France has proposed a scheme for uniting Algeria with the Soudan by a railroad, and his plan not only excites interest, but is regarded as quite practicable. Our own success in building railroads across the continent, through unsettled country, and in spite of obstacles heretofore regarded as insurmountable, have led French engineers to believe that the difficulties to building a railroad presented by the Sahara can be more easily overcome than those even encountered in building the Union Pacific. It is proposed to run the road from the City of Algiers to Timbuctoo, a distance of about 1,500 miles. From Algiers to Laghouat, which is one of the most important French military stations in Southern Algeria, the road would pass through a well-watered country, with ample timber in the vicinity for its construction. This distance is about 250 miles, and although it would be necessary to cross the Atlas Mountains between the two places, yet it has been ascertained this can easily be done. Beyond Laghouat, the road would enter the Sahara, and few, if any, difficulties are offered by the ground between Laghouat and Timbuctoo. The greatest obstacles to be encountered in building the road through the desert are the great heat, the absence of water, and the shifting or moving sands. It is probable that the average heat of the Sahara is greater than in any other part of the earth, but it is not debilitating, and it is rarely the case that the nights are not cool. The question of water is far more embarrassing, but actual experiment in a number of places has shown that water can be obtained by sinking wells, and that it is not necessary to bore very deeply to obtain it. It is proposed to meet the difficulty of the moving sand by sheds, either of masonry or of timber, constructed somewhat similarly to those used on the Union Pacific. Claim is made that these sand-storms are confined to certain localities, and that there is no more difficulty in locating the sheds to protect the road from their effects than there was in knowing where to place the snow-sheds on the Union Pacific.

Soudan is the great central belt of Africa lying between Senegal and Guinea on the west, and the upper and lately-acquired Nile provinces of Egypt on the east. In every direction than by the Sahara on the north, it may be said to be absolutely inapproachable. Its population is about fifty millions. The larger part of its soil is alluvial, and probably as fertile as any in the world. Its productions are wheat, millet, maize, rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. Iron ore exists in quantity, and the gold found in its streams indicates that its mountains are rich with this precious metal. The people own large herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. Its exports comprise gold-dust, gum arabic, indigo, ivory, ostrich feathers, and skins, which are transported across the Sahara by caravans, and about $7,500,000 worth of these articles annually reach Algeria. Much greater amounts are sent to Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco. Few new countries have ever offered more brilliant prospects for trade than the Soudan, and it is to give French commerce the benefit of this that M. DUPOUCHEL, the engineer referred to, proposes his trans-Saharian railroad. It may be said that at this time there is no country not inhabited by a civilized people which, for purposes of traffic, can for a moment be compared with it.

The spirit of commercial rivalry between European nations is so great that many others besides the French are now seeking means for gaining trade with Central Africa. Germany has an exploring party on the caravan route between Tripoli and Lake Tchad, in Eastern Soudan, which is engaged in making observations as to the practicability of a railroad between these two points. In England a proposition to build a road from some point on the eastern coast, near Zanzibar, to the region of the Victoria and Albert Nyanza, thence in the direction of Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa and the Zambese River, has found strong advocates. A Portuguese explorer has just crossed successfully the southern half of the continent, and brings back almost fabulous accounts of the trade facilities to be found in the section passed over by him. Belgium and Italy have exploring parties at work, and the American, STANLEY, whose successful expedition across the centre of the Continent may be said to have opened the eyes of the world to the importance of the subject, has returned to Africa to conduct a new exploration.

The French are much in advance of other nations in the preliminary information necessary for their proposed route. It would be impossible for M. DUPOUCHEL to hold the position of Engineer-in-Chief of "ponts et chaussees" unless he were one of the best, if not the very best, civil engineer in France. His plan is based largely on actual observation and experiment by himself, and fully supplemented by the reliable experience of French army officers and other explorers. It can, therefore, be regarded practicable, and its application will no doubt soon be attempted. The scheme is one worthy of a great people. If successful, and there is no reason to doubt that when tried it will be, a market almost as profitable as that of Asia will be opened to French commerce. The road once built, and as now seems probable in advance of those contemplated by other nations, there is little doubt that French energy and French business ventures will monopolize the greater part of the trade of Central Africa, the population of which is estimated at one hundred millions of people. The opportunity presented is a great one, and it is not too much to say that American pluck, energy, and skill have both pointed out its advantages and furnished a practical illustration of the proper manner to overcome its difficulties. If there had been no STANLEY and no Pacific Railroads, the prospect of opening Central Africa to the commerce of the world would have been remote, rather than in the near future, as now seems probable.

THE CENTAL STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

We note that the members of the Boston Commercial Exchange have resolved to follow the example and advice of the New York Commercial Exchange in adopting the cental system as the basis of trade. On and after the 1st of next October they will use the cental system in all their transactions, so far as is compatible with existing laws; and they have resolved to petition the State Legislature to make such changes as are necessary in the State laws to conform to the change agreed upon.

Chicago has not yet been heard from in this matter. The members of our Board of Trade have not yet agreed to join in the improvement step, though to do so would involve very little change that is much more than nominal. The live-stock and provision interests have long since settled down to the 100 pounds weight as the unit measure on everything but the barrel of pork and beef. They all buy and sell cattle, hogs, lard, and meats at so much per 100 pounds, and pay on that as the unit of weight in charges for transportation. Our flour dealers are fast leaving the cumbrous barrel saystem, our flour exporting now being done almost entirely in bags or sacks, which are sold at so much per 100 pounds. Our traders, however, still stick to the old conventional bushel in grain, seeds, potatoes, etc., though the bushel measure has long since been discarded as a thing of the past. When a man buys 5,000 bushels of wheat, he buys 300,000 pounds, and has that weight delivered to him, if delivered at all, though it is very well known that if the wheat actually weighs more than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel the grain is much above the average in quality. The sale of 5,000 bushels of corn means the delivery of 286,000 pounds of corn, and that number of pounds is passed through the weighing apparatus with which every elevator is supplied, while not one of them has a bushel measure, except as a curiosity. Similarly, thirty-two pounds in weight have been for years past delivered for each "bushel" of oats sold, though it is well known that the oats would need to be shaken and pressed in order to get thirty pounds of them into a bushel measure. We might illustrate the absurdity further, by reference to seeds, potatoes, and salt, but that the *reductio ad absurdum* has gone far enough already.

The grain comes to this city charged with so many cents per 100 pounds for transportation by rail. It is weighed into the elevator, and again weighed out by the house, without a thought of measuring it, and if sent East by rail it is again charged (say) 20 cents per 100 pounds for carrying it to the seaboard. But, in order to accommodate those who persist in adhering to a technicality, the warehouseman makes his clerk go through the tedious labor of dividing up the total weight of each lot of grain by the number of pounds in one artificial bushel, and making out a certificate for so many bushels and so many odd pounds. In the office of the merchant these figures must be laboriously gone over, and massed, in making up round lots for delivery on contracts and calculating of storage charges. All this extra labor might be avoided if the people who buy and sell the grain would stop talking about the "bushel," which does not exist, and deal in centals, which do exist. They would then buy and sell 250 centals, more or less, in the transfer of car-loads, and *could* buy and sell 3,000 centals instead of 5,000 bushels, these quantities being exact equivalents in the case of wheat, and nearly so in corn. We may add that if commission merchants should charge twice as much for handling the cental as they now charge per bushel, they would be slightly gainers by the change.

There is really no valid reason why the reform should not be at once resolved upon, except the very unphilosophical one that it was adopted here a few years ago and soon abandoned, because the people of other cities were not then ready to do likewise. But they *are* now ready. Even in conservative England they are now buying and selling our wheat and corn by the 100 pounds (not 112 pounds), while at the other end of the line San Francisco uses the cental exclusively, and all along that line the cental is the unit of weight, except at a leading point like Chicago. It is true that the bushel still rules on the lakes, but bulk rather than weight is also a consideration with ocean-going vessels, and on them freight is reckoned to be worth so much per cubic foot. We cannot afford to longer refuse to float on the ocean wave of progress simply because there is only an imperceptible tide in Lake Michigan.

The report of the Committee of experts on the new City-Hall building calls for prompt and thorough investigation. After pointing out a large number of defects in the workmanship and material in the building the Committee make two serious charges, and make both of them with great directness. They say:

> Your Committee have good reason to believe that all these drawings were in existence prior to the letting of the work, and that these modifications were made to save expense to the city by cutting down the excessive ornamentation. But we have also equally good reason to assert that these changes in the details were not known, or submitted, to the general contracting public at the time of letting, thus compelling bidders to figure on the work from the details on the county part, as neither the changed details were exhibited, nor was any notice given that changes in the work were contemplated. As the changes saved many thousands of dollars in the work, it is very apparent that intelligent competition was impossible.

They also charge that the changes in the plans have led to various other changes in the interest of the stone contractor, and involving additional cost for brick work, and conclude by saying:

> From all the indications and evidences your Committee have had or obtained, it is clear that the orders of the Superintendent and the condemnation of the Inspector are not observed; and, instead of the Superintendent having been what the contract said he was to be,—the director of the work, and arbiter in all cases of dispute,—it seems that some higher power has interfered with his work, and changed his plans and countermanded his orders.

As these are grave accusations, they call for prompt answers. What "higher power" is thus referred to, and on what authority is this allegation made? It must be easy to place responsibility where it belongs, and if there have been any improper conduct in the matter (which should be proved before being believed), let those responsible be held to answer.

Congressman WRIGHT, in his Communist harangue Saturday night, said that "All he wanted was as much money as was necessary to transact the ordinary business of the country when it was prosperous." The business of the country is now very prosperous, and there is abundance of money to transact all its business; and the proof of that fact is, that, when money is scarce, interest is high, and, when it is abundant for the demand, the rates of interest are low. The rates of interest are now very low compared with former periods, and any man with acceptable collaterals can borrow all he wants at cheap rates. There are plenty of lenders at low interest. This state of things pervades all parts of the Union where white people labor with their own hands for a living. In those sections where the whites depend upon negroes to support them, money is scarce and prosperity feeble, and clamors are heard for new emissions of greenbacks; but the trouble with them is, they have not got enough to sell; they don't work enough; they have too many holidays. The whites of those sections where money is scarce keep seven holidays in the week. No possible emission of greenbacks could better their condition, as they don't earn anything to give in exchange for them. Those who produce something wanted have no trouble in finding purchasers with money,—not depreciated shinplasters, but solid cash, par funds.

It has not escaped observation that the persons who are flocking around WRIGHT's junketing Committee with their nostrums and quack remedies for "hard times" that don't exist at present, are generally dead-beats, bankrupts, and persons loaded up with mortgaged "outside" real estate not at present needed for improvement, and therefore not commanding fancy prices. The idea of those involved persons is, that, if Congress would stop specie payments and put the currency back into irredemption, and would then proceed to water it to an indefinite amount, public confidence in the currency would be shattered and destroyed; that it would rapidly depreciate; that the holders would try to invest it in anything to get rid of it; that unsalable "outside" city lots and "acre property" would then find purchasers at fancy prices, and the existing mortgages could then be paid off with this broken-down, depreciated currency; and, in that way, a number of persons in desperate financial condition might find relief. What effect this panic scheme would have on the general prosperity, now re-established, is something they don't care anything about. Their motto is "Every man for himself, and the d—l take the hindmost."

DOG EAT DOG.

The *National View*, published by one LEB CRANDALL, is a Washington rag-baby organ. "Brick" POMEROY publishes a Flat-Communistic sheet at LaCrosse, Wis. Both are stalwart rag-babyites, and POMEROY, being on the make, does not care to have any other Greenbacker poaching on his fancied domain. It appears that the Central Greenback Club had been levying contributions on the local clubs. This POMEROY could not endure, for he regards all such funds as coming to his purse, and he became irate at this intrusion. Among other things, he writes CRANDALL in the following endearing terms:

> The impudence of you thieves at Washington is something beyond the comprehension of men who are honest, but nothing new to those who understand your tricks of trade.
>
> By what authority do you or your Congressional Committee propose to levy a tax upon chartered Greenback clubs any more than upon churches and different secret organizations of the country?
>
> By what authority do you ask that clubs send charters to you for revision?
>
> I thank you, however, for thus offering me an opportunity to notify all the chartered clubs in the United States of your attempt to swindle them by this means, and your further attempt to obtain from them their charters. This is not the first instance where rogues and rascals have overreached themselves.
>
> Publication of your very contemptible trick will be made in the Greenback papers of the country that people may be warned of you and against all such mean, contemptible, underhanded tricks that are so readily engaged in by those who have no principle.

To this courteous epistle CRANDALL makes the following fraternal reply:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—*M. M. Pomeroy*—SIR: Your communication, dated LaCrosse, Wis., July 7, 1879, postmarked 12th inst., just came to hand. You are entirely misinformed; every word and line of your letter is false. The whole fabrication proves you to be an unmitigated scoundrel, void of every principle of honor known to a gentleman. Respectfully, LEB CRANDALL.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, in his recent article on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, says:

> Of the remarkable group of Revolutionary leaders in the great struggle of the Colonies, he was the only one in the first rank not gentle born: all the rest were of the gentry.—WASHINGTON, MADISON, and JEFFERSON, the sons of Virginian planters: ADAMS, HAMILTON, and JAY, of leading New England and New York families,—and all of them brought the highest culture the Colonies could give to their great work.

This is strangely misleading so far as two of the characters—WASHINGTON AND HAMILTON—are concerned. WASHINGTON was the son of a poor widow, who had four other children, and possessed an estate of comparatively little value. She at one time thought of sending GEORGE to sea as an apprentice before the mast, on a tobacco-ship. She was dissuaded from this purpose by her brother, JOSEPH BALL, a London lawyer, who represented to her that he could not hope for preferment in the navy, "as there are always so many gaping for it who have influence, and he has none." WASHINGTON's family had, indeed, so little influence that, even after his meritorious campaign under BRADDOCK, when his name was honorably known throughout Europe, he applied in vain for a commission in the British army. It is misleading, in any case, to call the son of a small Virginia tobacco-planter "gentle-born." As for HAMILTON, he was far from belonging to a leading New York family; he was not even a native. His father and mother never saw America.

Councilman GUS CLARKE, who fell up-stairs with the election returns of the Sixth Ward, with the peculiar effect of breaking the seals and altering a large number of votes, went to jail yesterday. Pardon in the case of Ald. KELLY is refused, and he must soon follow. These two cases lend point to the Democratic cry of a free ballot.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

These cases also lend point to Mr. GARFIELD'S statement that the whole object of the extra session was to remove the guards from the ballot-boxes in Cincinnati and New York City. If the Democracy could control these cities without let or stint they would manufacture enough votes in them to carry Ohio and New York State. These States added to the Solid South would give them the Presidency and the whole National Government. Behold how great a matter a little ballot-box stuffing may produce!

The Fargo (Dakota) *Republican* tells big stories of the prosperity of wheat-farmers who have lately moved into that section of the country. Mr. R. HADWIN, one of the most successful farmers in the country, came from Canada, where he owned large tracts of land, on the 15th of March, 1877. He arrived in Fargo with seventeen men, fifty-four horses, and a large general outfit. He paid over $900 for tickets for himself and party:

> In six months from the day he arrived he had harvested 19,000 bushels of wheat, and broke over 1,000 acres of land at Wheatland. In 1878 he bought the splendid section now owned by him joining the city on the southwest, paying $25 per acre for it. He now has 640 acres in wheat there ready for the harvest; he also has 700 acres of wheat on his Wheatland farm. He has broken 300 more acres this season, 400 of which are "backset," and the rest soon will be. Mr. HADWIN has, all together, 2,100 acres of as fine wheat land as can be found in the world. It is concluded by the best judges that his wheat near the city will go fifty bushels to the acre, if not more.

This is pretty good evidence that farming on a big scale pays in the Red River country, but small farmers should be cautious about moving until they know more.

The St. Paul *Press* says that the "young man" MILES is much embarrassed in his operations against the Indians by "a junta of timorous civilians at Washington." In the same issue in which this opinion is advanced, the indorsement of Gen. SHERIDAN on MILES' report is copied from THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

> Here's a young man that is anxious to get into a fight with the Indians. He'll get it it—d quick, too.

We should like to know whether the St. Paul *Press* thinks Gen. SHERIDAN's views very different from those of the "timorous civilians" above referred to.

The Indianola *Herald*, the Waterloo *Reporter*, and the Manchester *Press* deny that there is any special GRANT boom in Iowa; and the Des Moines *State Register* prints their views without one word of comment or dissent.

Gen. EWING is in favor of re-enacting "the odious, inquisitorial, unconstitutional income-tax." Hence, says the New York *Sun*, "he will never do for President of the United States."

SUNDAY REVERIES.

How doth the little paragrapher
Abroad each season get,
About the sweet girl-graduate
And her corded silk toilette.

How doth the bold paragrapher
Gratuitously devise
Of her oration and her dress
The most enormous lies.

He makes her in a robe that cost
A thousand, no cent less,
To read an earnest essay on
"Simplicity in Dress."

No matter what her theme may be,
Her memory will be dimmed,
But on her deathbed she'll recall
Her gown and how 'twas trimmed.

It was a crusty bachelor
That had a charming niece,
Had at a female college said
Her graduating piece.

And when that pretty thing went home
Where he was on a visit,
The naughty, naughty man would do
Nothing but tease and quiz it.

And at a social gathering,
That bold, bad uncle said:
"Such colleges naught but nonsense put
Into a young girl's head.

"She mindeth naught of what she hears,—
It goes like idle pother,
In at one tiny, shell-like ear,
And comes out at the other.

"My niece, this simpering, doll-faced thing,
I'll wager doth not know
What essays were at Commencement read,
Barely a month ago."

"O, Uncle William, yes, I do,"
Did that fair maiden speak,
The while a roseate hue o'erspread
Her snowy brow and cheek.

"My essay was on such a theme,"—
(And here she named its name)
"Belle Bain's oration was about—"
(And here she did the same).

And thus she every title told
Of the essays that were read;
Then marveled all were in the hall
And that stern uncle said:

"If there be not one maid whose mind
So above fuss and flummery,
And she be not my neice, my name
Is not William Y. Montgomery.

"And if there be one Female College
That all girls should be sent to,
To learn practical, substantial knowledge,
'Tis that that my niece went to.

"I have one million dollars good,
Three-fourths is thine, my Mary,
And with the remainder I'll endow
That female seminary.

"For never before upon earth was—
The truth I must confess—a
Sweet g. g. that could recollect
In a month what was her essay."

The good old man drew up his will
In proper form next day,
And, lo! before the week was out
They laid him in the clay.

And Mary hath a little pile
Of greenbacks good, I trow;
And the seminary where Mary went
It hath a pile also.

But how did Mary recollect
What the girls—their essays were?
Simply by keeping in her mind
What wore the readers fair!

A White Cut Bias Pique she wore,
Thus by mnemonics knows she
The title of her essay was
"William Cullen Bryant's Poesy."

While Belle Bain's dress upon that day
Was a Straw And Black Silk long,
Reminding Mary that Belle's text
Was "Suffer And Be Strong."

Thus down the long, long list she goes,
And blue, green, gray, or white, 'll,
With trimming-memoranda, give
Unto her mind the title.

Ont 'mid the groves of fair Rose Hill
The uncle old is lying,
He knows not how false the fair vision was
That cheered him as he was dying.

As we have already said, many thousands of aching hearts and ill-assorted marriages would be prevented if only young lovers had courage and tact. The other day a young gentleman, who has long been enamored of one of the fairest daughters of West Monroe street, but who has met with scant courtesy from her parents, suddenly hit upon the great discovery that asking a girl's father's consent was an idle formality. "By Jo," he said, after thinking the matter over in all its various aspects, "it is the old woman who is the power behind the throne. Once you get her on your side you are all right, and besides you are saved from any annoyance by your mother-in-law, for she can't go and say to your wife, 'If you had taken my advice,' or, 'I always told you so.' By Jo, I'll go for the old woman." So, dressing himself in all his gay attire, the young man went up, and, after explaining matters to his sweetheart, induced her to call down her mother. (Her father had gone to Des Moines on business.)

"Well, sir!" said the old lady, with icy coldness, "what do

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band tell you all this? Was

he sober,—quite sober? He put his foot down, indeed!"

"About noon on Tuesday, and I never saw him more collected and rational. Indeed, he was unusually mild and pensive, and when I told him of my desire to be married he said, 'Better not; if you know what's good for you—don't. I dare say my daughter is very handsome and all that kind of thing, but she takes after her mother. I am really doing you a kindness in refusing my consent.'"

"The snub-nosed traitor!" said the old lady warmly; "well, now I want you to understand one thing: I am the patriarch of this household, and when my husband leaves me out of the calculation it is equivalent to the omission of the subtrahend, denominator, quotient, divisor, dividend, multiplier, and the one you carry. You understand me?"

"Yes'm; but your husband doesn't think so."

"Well, when he gets back I'll just put in some of my humblest solicitations,—I believe that is what he calls them,—and he'll understand me. And I'll prove it to you, too, Amanda, come here. This is your future husband, and, if I know myself, you will be married to him inside of three weeks. Just make a list of the things you want and I'll see that you get them. Young man, embrace your betrothed bride. Bless you, my children. I want this thing settled once for all."

It was almost too good to be true, and the lovers had to hug each other several times during the evening (which they spent on the same chair) to be sure that it was not all a dream. Nevertheless, the fair Amanda felt several qualms and fears when she thought of her stern father's return, and the possibility that the game would be up then. But it wasn't. The old man got home from Des Moines late on Thursday night. He slept on the sofa, and looked visibly older at breakfast next morning, having a startled and pained expression in his eyes. When the meal was concluded he took his daughter aside and asked her if she was really sure that she loved the young man, and when she replied that he could gamble on it (or words to that effect), he said he would no longer withhold his consent,—her happiness was more to him than the spectacle of vindicated authority.

"O, pa, how good and kind you are!" sobbed the beautiful girl, falling upon his neck.

"Amanda, my love," said the author of her being, "that's all right, and I don't bear your lover any malice, but I don't want you, my dear girl, to believe that your pa is a three-ply double-and-twist liar, for I never said anything of the sort. But it would do me no good to deny it; no, not if I sued him for perjury and the jurors brought in a verdict of guilty without leaving the box."

The Chicago Artificial Sea-Serpent Manufacturing Company is already in the field with a novelty for 1880 which cannot fail to commend itself to the suffering citizens of this Republic in every quarter thereof. It is a patent pencil and tablet for the purpose of taking a vote on the Presidency or Governorship on railroad trains, street-cars, and steamboats, and in saloons and other places of public resort. The tablet is of a handsome though plain appearance, and is ruled with columns for the names of the candidates. It has a metallic surface, and pencil-marks upon it are readily erased with the finger-tips. Herein consists the peculiar advantage of the tablet. When one of the fiends in human shape who every bissextile year are loosed upon the earth for a season that they may plague the inhabitants thereof proceeds to werry the community, one of the experienced persons solicited says, "Put me down one for Tilden." The m. w. t. a. v. does so, and is about to flit to the next, light as a barber on a butterfly, when the experienced person says gently, "My friend, you have put me down for Tilden—I said against Tilden." The m. w. t. a. v. thereon wets his finger-tip and rubs out the mark; in doing so a subtle poison which is contained in the metallic covering of the tablet is absorbed into his system, his finger gets as big as his arm, and his arm as big as his leg, and in forty-eight hours he is dead. The pencil which accompanies this tablet is of as ingenious and fatal a character. It is so contrived that after making five or six strokes with it the point refuses to write; the m. w. t. a. v. puts it in his mouth in order that it may derive inspiration, and instantly falls dead, a charge of strychnine and curare being concealed in it. The passengers then divide his valuables and money among them, hold an inquest on the yet warm corpse, and return a verdict of "Justifiable death by the visitation of Providence." The Chicago Artificial Sea-Serpent Manufacturing Company expects to dispose of 20,000 of these handsome and useful little *bijoux* next year. County and State rights for sale.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Hull's personal estate is valued at $6,000.

John Sherman's Portland speech: I want to be President.

I agree with U. S. Grant. Let us have peace.—*Cetewayo.*

Sarah Bernhardt expresses a keen desire to see David Davis.

Col. Buford, having saved his neck, can continue to shoot himself in it.

Mr. Talmage's mouth can do even better than cover 500 miles in six days.

Now is the time to have yellow-fever. It is not nearly as fatal this year as it was last.

Mrs. Moon is a North Carolina preacher, and she is said to shine bright in the pulpit.

Sarah Bernhardt's children must be unusually precocious. They didn't wait for a father.

The Wachusetts could not reach St. Louis, but we hear of the beer-schooner in that unfortunate city.

Paul Boyton declines to go over the Niagara Falls, being doubtless afraid that he might spoil 'em.

Mr. Thaw is a musical celebrity in Richmond. There would appear to be no occasion for him in hot weather.

A man in Rochester recently tried to steal a $30,000 dog. If it had been a 10-cent dog he would have been obliged to kick it to keep it from following him home.

Jeff Davis is writing a history of the Southern Confederacy. He intends to bring it down to 1880, and perhaps later.

Mr. Tilden refuses to furnish any money for the Ewing campaign, doubtless believing that his entire barrel is not enough to elect Ewing.

The Rev. Mr. May, of Washington, has made $15,000 in lotteries. Mr. May should preach an eloquent sermon "On Gambling"—to himself.

The "Home for Business Girls" which Mrs. Gladstone has opened in London will accommodate twenty-five persons, who will pay according to their means.

The uniform worn by the late Prince Imperial at Saarbruck during his "baptism of fire" has been added to the treasures of Mme. Tussaud's collection in London.

Commissioner Le Duc has discharged the microscopist of the Agricultural Bureau. His microscopes were not powerful enough to discover Le Duc's greatness, we suppose.

The New York *Sun* has taken to printing snake stories: and we suspect that a good deal of drinking goes on around that establishment since Mr. Dana's departure for Europe.

Old age has no terrors for Victor Hugo, who is said to have acknowledged that passing from 30 to 40 was the most trying time in his life. "But," said a friend, "I should think it a great deal better to be 40 than 50." "Not at all," replied Hugo; "40 years is the old age of youth, while 50 years is the youth of old age."

The King of Spain is to marry again, notwithstanding his intense grief at the loss of his young wife. The Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, the bride now proposed, was born in July, 1858. She is the only daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria, and her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, was widow of the Archduke Ferdinand of Modena.

Apropos of the Cat Show in the House of Commons, an English paper recalls the story of Mr. Pelham, M. P. for Shropshire in 1822, and the salt duty. Mr. Pelham was strongly of opinion that honorable members were not aware how great a punishment to the poor it was to be deprived of this condiment, so he had two great basins of gruel prepared and taken down to the House, one with salt and the other without, which he insisted on the Opposition tasting. The effect was salutary, for in the following year the tax was abated.

GERMANS.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Four thousand Germans, in mass-meeting to-day, protested against the enforcement of the obsolete Sunday laws, which are chiefly directed against the Germans, and at war with the spirit of liberty and humanity.

THE HOOVER KILLING.

Death of the Wounded Man at Noon Yesterday.

Further Developments Concerning the Fight on the Stairs.

Hanlan Tells a Straight Story Regarding the Assault on Him.

His Story Strongly Corroborated by Joe Reinhardt and Others.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Knife Which Inflicted the Death-Wound.

A Jury Impaneled Yesterday and the Inquest Adjourned Till This Morning.

The bloody quarrel which occurred Saturday night on Sherman street, in a tenement building situated there, between the Hoover boys and Michael Hanlan, resulted in a ghastly tragedy. Charles Hoover, aged 21 years, died yesterday, shortly before noon, of the frightful wound inflicted by a large, sharp dirk-knife, supposed to have been in the hands of Hanlan.

Drs. Andrews and Painter were in attendance upon the wounded man late Saturday night, but from the first they

PRONOUNCED HIS CASE HOPELESS,

and only administered some soothing agencies to lessen the pain of the dying man. George Hoover, a brother of the deceased, remained during the night with the wounded man, attending to his wants and rendering him such assistance as was required. After the first hour, and after the sinking of the vital energies by the loss of blood, the wounded man seemed not to suffer constant pain, but would be aroused from time to time during the night by paroxysms of agony of short duration. His strength declined gradually from the first, until his life sank away into a tranquil, everlasting rest at the hour above stated. He retained his consciousness to the last, and inquired after his wounded brother, William, and after his mother and sisters. His faculties were clear and unimpaired until about half an hour before his death, when he called for his mother and told her not to cry. He recognized the fact that he must die, and seemed to await the coming of the King of Terrors with becoming fortitude.

After becoming unconscious he breathed short and fast, his face was overspread with the pallor of death, and after lingering some minutes in that condition he gasped and died.

The Coroner was immediately notified and steps were taken to prepare for the burial. The mother and sisters were almost paralyzed with grief. Mrs. Hoover walked up and down the small rooms, calling the name of her dead son, and beseeching him to speak to her. Every now and then she fell kneeling beside the bed, pulled down the sheet that covered the face of her boy, put her hand upon his white, clammy brow, and pathetically called his name, bestowing all the endearing epithets upon him that arose in her afflicted breast. In the meantime the house was filled with people who came in to

LOOK AT THE GHASTLY SCENE.

The mother was several times taken away from the bed by sympathizing matrons residing in the building, who attempted to soothe and console her.

The family consists of Mrs. Hoover, who is a widow, apparently about 40 years of age, and seven children, including the boy now murdered. Three of these children are boys, and four are girls. Agnes and Emma Hoover are at service somewhere in the city, and up to noon to-day had not heard of the murder of their brother, and had not returned home. The family did not appear to know where these girls were. One of the sisters at home is about 17 years of age, and the other about 10, seemed to feel the bereavement terribly. The dead brother was named Charles, sometimes called Pete, a kind of playful nickname. The next brother is named William, 20 years of age; then George, 19 years of age. The family have the reputation among some of the neighbors of being quiet and orderly. The boys, it is said, do not drink, and they do not look like ruffians, but as respectable and decent as any people in their station of life. The boys are all of small size, with open, frank faces and a quiet bearing, and appeared willing to answer any question put to them concerning the circumstances of the combat and murder. The tenement building is occupied by six families. The Hoovers live at the top and the Hanlans on the next floor below. They have occupied the present rooms for nearly three years. Hanlan came into his quarters early in the spring. The neighbors say he has always been

A HARD, QUARRELSOME WRETCH,

insulting and abusing everybody with whom he came in contact, and often without the slightest cause. They also state that he was in the habit of beating his wife, and on account of his brutal treatment of her, it is said, she once left him, but finally returned. They have two children, one a mere infant, which is now in the care of a sister, and the other a boy of 6 years. The father and mother are both locked up in the police station awaiting the result of the inquest, the one charged with murder and the other as a witness.

William Hoover, aged 19 years, pointed out the place of the combat on the landing opposite Hanlan's door. The stairs were covered with blood from top to bottom, showing that a good deal of gore had been drawn. On the stair where Charles Hoover is said to have been cut a great deal of blood is yet to be seen, and the footprints of the people who came up soon after the fracas are plainly visible. The stairs from top to bottom are blood-stained and the hall above.

George says he saw a knife in Hanlan's hand and saw him plunge it into the side of his brother Charles, who stood with one foot on the lower stair and the other on the landing. Other witnesses, however, tell a different story. Mrs. Mahoney states that Hanlan saw her take a small piece of ice from an ice-wagon a short time before this fracas commenced, whereupon he began abusing her and calling her hard names.

William Hoover had a cloth saturated in arnica wrapped around his wounded finger. In speaking of Hanlan's punishment he said, "You bet your life he don't get away." There seemed to be the bitterest feeling against the prisoner among the survivors of the Hoover family. The boarder was not seen around the premises yesterday. He was taken to the Armory and questioned about his part in the affair, but was subsequently released. He appears to have been assisting the Hoovers in their assault upon Hanlan, and, it is said, struck that unfortunate man the first blow he received on the head. Mrs. Hanlan and a man named Jo Reinhardt, who witnessed the whole combat, were locked up in the Armory as witnesses.

HANLAN

was informed of the death of Charles Hoover yesterday afternoon in his cell at the Armory. He took the announcement coolly, merely remarking that he was sorry, but that he could not help it.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon him yesterday afternoon and found a strong, powerful man about 40 years of age, pretty badly used up. Both eyes were well blackened, the right eye being much swollen. His right hand was tied up in a dirty rag saturated with blood. He unwound the wrapping and displayed a gash about an inch in length at the base of the thumb. On his left hip was a bruise, which he said was the effect of a boot-heel. His mouth and chin were bruised. He said he had been badly choked by one of the boys, and barely escaped with his life. He was clad in the greasy garb of a machinist, and his face and hands were covered with dirt. Altogether, he was as discouraged-looking a mortal as one would wish to see. He talked freely about the fracas of the previous night, and appeared to think there was no possibility of his being implicated in the murder of Charles Hoover. The only weapon found upon the premises was a common jack-knife, which was discovered in the bureau drawer by the officers, and which is now at the police-station. There was no blood upon the knife to indicate that it had been used for a murderous purpose. In fact, it seemed almost impossible that so short a blade could have pierced through and through the body of the young man. Hanlan stoutly asserts that

HE HAD NO KNIFE.

He claims, on the other hand, that he saw a knife in the hands of William Hoover, which that young man was attempting to use upon him. Hanlan bears a malicious slash upon his hand in proof of the assertion. There is certainly something a little obscure about this part of the story which subsequent developments may clear up. Hanlan claims that it was one of the four parties who were attacking him who had the knife, and who stabbed Hoover by mistake. The knife found in Hanlan's possession does not look like a weapon that could have inflicted such a wound as was found upon Hoover's body, and the gash on Hanlan's hand shows unmistakably that some one else, also, had a knife.

"Did you have a piece of iron in your hands?" asked the reporter in the course of the inquiry.

"I did not," said Hanlan. "I had no knife, or piece of iron, or weapon of any kind except a hand-lantern, with which I hit wherever I could. They had me down and all four of them were on top of me, and I thought they were going to kill me."

"What four were there?"

"There was George, Charles, and William Hoover, and a boarder named Pete, who struck me the first blow. I tried to get into my house."

"Had you been drinking that evening?"

"No, sir; if I had been drunk they would have killed me sure."

"I suppose you have heard of Charlie's death?"

"Yes; I am sorry for it, but

I HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

"Was it dark there when the fight took place?"

"There was some light that came through the windows over the doors, and Mrs. Reinhart had a lamp in her hands. If they had caught me in the cellar they would have killed me."

"You had no piece of iron?"

"No; Charlie Hoover tried to hit me with a piece of iron and I threw off the blow. I didn't want to have anything to do with them. I thought Charlie Hoover had a revolver, for he drew a revolver on Reinhart a week or two before that. I was never arrested before in my life. I have always been a hard-working man and have always tried to support my family."

"Where have you been employed?"

"I have worked in a stoneyard, and I worked for a long time for Mrs. C. F. Wilson, of the *Evening Journal*, and I had just gone to work at Crane Bros. Manufacturing Works."

"Is your wife here?"

"Yes. I think it is wrong to shut her up here. She did nothing. They took her away from the baby." Here the poor fellow stopped and drew his rough hand across his eyes. "It isn't likely she is going to run away," continued he. "I spoke to some of my friends to try to get bail for her to-day. You see what a fix I am in," and the man looked at his wounded hand and body in a touchingly helpless manner.

JOE REINHARDT

was questioned a little by the reporter.

"Did you see the whole fight?"

"I did."

"Did you see Hanlan have a knife?"

"I did not."

"Did you see him have any weapon whatever?"

"I did not."

"Did you see any of the party have a knife?"

"I did not. They had Hanlan down close by his door, and the three Hoover boys and the boarder were hammering him. Finally Charley dropped down, out. When I went out and saw them have Hanlan down, I said, 'Boys it's a shame to kill a man that's down.' They were stamping him with their feet."

"What kind of a reputation have the Hoover family?"

"They are a hard lot; they are always quarreling."

"What kind of a man is Hanlan?"

"He is quiet and peaceble, and a good neighbor. I never saw anything out of the way with him. I heard him tell the boys that he didn't want to have anything to do with them. Mrs. Hoover was urging them on. She was always urging the boys to fight. I didn't want to interfere at all, for I didn't know but they had knives or pistols."

"Was it light enough so that you could see what was going on?"

"Yes; my wife had a lamp in her hands, and she stood at the door."

"Did you see Mrs. Hoover with a billy in her hands?"

"Yes; she had a stick, I think."

"The boys are good-looking boys?"

"Yes," replied Reinhart, "but the devil is in them. They were always quarreling."

The boarder, Pete, was taken to the Armory and questioned, and finally released. The facts seem to be that Hanlan at the time of the stabbing of Hoover, was hotly beset by four men; that he was on a small landing where retreat was difficult; and that at least one of his adversaries had a knife, from which he received a severe cut in the hand. It will thus be seen that he has a strong defense to the charge of murder on the theory of self-defense.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Mann was notified of the death of young Hoover about noon yesterday by Mr. Tabor, the young man who resides with the Hoovers, and he reached No. 34 Sherman Block at about half-past 2 o'clock p. m. He immediately impaneled a jury, consisting of the following named persons: E. A. Warfield, foreman; Dr. F. H. Gardner, J. E. Tileston, C. H. Lanyon, Charles Edes, and J. E. Warfield. After allowing the jury to inspect the remains, the inquest was adjourned to the Harrison Street Police-Station at 11 a. m. to-day. The body was given over to the charge of Undertaker McDougal, it not being deemed necessary by Coroner Mann that a post-mortem examination should be made by the County Physician, as there can be no dispute as to the cause of death, and Drs. Painter and Andrews will contribute sufficient testimony upon that point.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Serious Riots and Disorder at Fall River, Mass.—Eight Hours.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27.—A serious affray occurred at Slade Mill this afternoon. Some striking spinners allege that, while passing the mill, they were shouted at by working spinners in the yard, whereupon they stopped, a disturbance was created, and a crowd of 500 to 1,000 people soon gathered. Deputy Sheriff Buffinton, on duty at the mill, said: "As an officer of the Commonwealth I order this crowd to disperse," but the crowd failed to do so, and Buffinton was seized by a big fellow and rather roughly handled. Stones were thrown by the mob and shots fired, one of which grazed the head of a working spinner inside the yard. By order of the Sheriff the fire was returned, and one man in the crowd, a striking spinner, struck on the hand and in the hip. The disturbers assert that the first fire came from the yard. The police were telegraphed for, but the crowd scattered before their arrival. The whole affair took place on the private property of the corporation. Another crowd of seventy-five strikers collected in front of Mechanics' Hall to-night, two miles from the scene of the disturbance, and made threats against the spinners at work there. A Constable says several slungshots were carried by the strikers, but none were used. The police were telegraphed for and the crowd scattered.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A largely-attended meeting of trades, including piano-makers, cabinet-varnishers, wood-turners, carvers, molders, and wood-workers, to-day passed resolutions favoring a shortening of the time of a day's labor to eight hours, pledging themselves to endeavor to bring about this result, and drop entirely the question of wages.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27.—Robert W. Johnson, a Representative from Arkansas from 1847 to 1853, and Senator in Congress from that time to 1861, died last night at 11:30 at his residence in this city after a lingering illness of two weeks. Prior to the War he was a man of unparalleled popularity in Arkansas. Through his personal influence the grant of lands in aid of building the Cairo & Fulton and Memphis, Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroads was passed by Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 27.—A wealthy farmer named O'Dell, residing a mile south of Arlington, was found dead in his garden yesterday. About an hour previously he went out with the intention of sowing turnip-seed, and while in the act of doing so he dropped dead from heart-disease. Mr. O'Dell had resided there for over twenty years, and was widely known and much respected.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—B. W. Regan, capitalist and mining man, died at Oakland last night, from the effects of being thrown from a buggy on Thursday last.

A Useful Husband.

Mrs. Capt. Heap, the lady who created such a sensation in Washington by wearing a white satin court dress artistically painted by hand, is at Newport for the season. The decoration on the dress was the work of her husband, Capt. D. P. Heap.

HOGS AND GARBAGE.

North Branch Street and Vicinity Given Over to Them.

A Tour of Inspection that Panned Out Remarkably Well.

How the Goose Island Squatters Live and Disturb Their Neighbors.

Complaints that the Health Department Is Neglecting Its Duty.

"If you want to see the dirtiest spot in Chicago," said Mr. William Coakley, of No. 306 North Branch street, to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, "you ought to go over to Goose Island. It is—that is, about where I live—the filthiest hole I ever saw. Talk about sanitary inspection! Have you ever seen a report from any of these volunteer inspectors of the Board of Health on any of the streets over there? No you haven't, and it's a burning shame."

The reporter accepted Mr. Coakley's invitation, and spent a couple of hours very profitably in wandering about North Branch and Cherry streets. That part of Chicago is an unknown region evidently to the Board of Health, and, as well, to the other city officials who should have some voice in keeping the streets clean, enforcing ordinances, and punishing offenders. The inhabited sections of North Branch and Cherry streets lie south of Division street, and about midway between the two arms of the river which bound this piece of land. They are devoted to small dwellings, miserable shanties, lager-beer saloons, and pig-sties. The latter largely predominate.

THE STREETS ARE IN A HORRIBLE CONDITION,

the gutters along Cherry street being filled with stagnant water and the refuse of the domiciles. These thoroughfares are the runways for hogs and cows, and the alleys the bottomless barnyards of the neighborhood. It was fortunate that the reporter went at such a dry season, no doubt, for there is no telling what would have been his fate had the ground been submerged by recent rains. It is related by one of the most trustworthy and reliable citizens of North Branch street—and he says he will make his affidavit covering the case if anybody wants it—that a horse sunk to his shoulders in the filth of the alley behind the speaker's house last spring, and the animal died before it could be extricated. The beast was hauling in a load of coal when the accident happened. They thought they could pull him out with ropes and tackle, but in carrying out the scheme the horse met his death. This condition of the alley had been its normal one up to the time the warm weather came on. The surface has hardened somewhat, and the traveling is safer.

"Over yonder," said Mr. Coakley, pointing across the road and toward the river, "over yonder

THE RESIDENTS ARE ALL SQUATTERS.

They pay no taxes, and they outrage the senses of all the decent people in the neighborhood." The point indicated is occupied by a few tumble-down shanties of the meanest description, such as would disgrace the lowest peasant. They haven't the first claim to decency. "Now," continued the speaker, a tidy, respectable, intelligent man, "those people over there make life a burden to us. What is their occupation? They—that is, the O'Briens—raise hogs in the summer. They have a lot of hogs, and these hogs just run the neighborhood. They come and go at their own sweet will. They go down in the alley there, and on many a night I have had to get up and turn them out of my cellar. They roam through the alleys, carrying and depositing their filth. They lie around our sidewalks; they stop the gutters. They do just as they please, and we are powerless. These animals are fed on garbage. It is a fact, sir, that a West Side garbage-wagon dumps its loads three times a day over there on O'Brien's hog-yard. They come about 5 o'clock in the morning, again at noon, and then about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They are careful, you see, to not run afoul of any of the residents here. This was the programme up to a week ago. Then the outrage had grown so unbearable that a lot of the neighbors

WENT FOR THE TWO RASCALS,

and would have killed them, I guess, had I not interfered and counseled moderation. The people were incensed. The same thing had long been done by one scavenger until he was chased out with a pitchfork, and then these two came together. Why, they brought loads of rotten eggs,—yes, loads of 'em,—and dumped 'em right over there on the ground. Then they'd bring rotten fish, and rotten oysters, and rotten cabbage, and all the garbage they could gather up. And then it would go on that way. The result was the flies were so thick and the stench so horrible that we could hardly live here. Billions of flies filled the air, and we'd have to hold our noses whenever we came home. Just imagine the situation if you can.

"WHO WERE THESE SCAVENGERS?

Why, they were two fellows hired by the city to collect garbage and rotten articles and take 'em out beyond the city limits. These people over here, who keep the hogs, hired them to bring the stinking, putrefying messes here for the hogs. I can't say whether they got any money for doing it, but I know they always had a bottle of whisky gratis, and I presume they got something else for supplying the porkers with these rotten messes.

"Then there are others about here who keep hogs just the same as the O'Briens do. There's a man over on Cherry street—No. 23, I believe—who goes about in various parts of the city gathering garbage, which he dumps on the ground alongside his premises, and thereby poisons the air. This filth is placed there for the hogs to devour. He is a private scavenger. Up the other way, north, is another hog-raiser, who pursues the same vocation.

"Do we ever see the city scavengers about here gathering garbage? I'll pledge you my word, sir, and I'll swear to it, too, that since the day I settled down here, when I came from England, now nigh onto fifteen years, there hasn't been a scavenger in this neighborhood. There hasn't been one about, and not a particle of garbage has been taken away. The scavengers are strangers to the neighborhood. Why, sir, they don't know there is such a section of the city.

"Has anything ever been said to the Health Officers? Well, I should remark that there had. I myself

HAVE BEEN TO COMMISSIONER DE WOLF,

and complained, and he said he'd 'see to it.' That's all the good it did. He never bothered himself any further. If we'd go there and insist on something being done, ten to one he'd order us out of his office. That's the kind of a man he is. Then it don't do any good to go to the Alderman. I'm a Republican, and he's a Democrat, and on our side we get no show. We've complained, and complained, until we are sick, and we've given it up as a hopeless task. I tell you they take no notice of us anymore than if we were on top of the North Pole. We who live here and try to keep clean and have some decency about us, are obliged to take all the insults and nastiness that is heaped upon us. I wish you'd say something about it in your paper."

The reporter and his informant took a ramble about the neighborhood. North Branch street is dirty, and needs prompt attention. The alleys are filled with filth. On Cherry street is a house, No. 41, under which a hundred or more hogs are kept. The adjacent lot, vacant, is a cesspool of filth seeped out from under the foundations of the hog-sty above which a beer saloon is kept going and a large number of humans live. All about great, gaunt, wild-looking and abominably filthy swine were stalking. At No. 22, same street, the same condition of things was noticeable. The gutters of the street were

FILLED WITH NASTINESS.

The statement of those who live in the vicinity is that only the fear of bodily injury from outraged citizens is what keeps the scavengers from further dumping their rotten gatherings upon the vacant ground for the benefit of the hogs and greatly to the detriment of the health of the region. They have repeatedly urged the Health Officer to interfere and prevent it, but have got no satisfaction. They have appealed to other officials, but had the cold shoulder turned upon them. They want to know whether they really live in Chicago, and if so, they feel that their rights are just as sacred and their health of just as much consequence as those of residents on Michigan avenue or Dearborn avenue.

It certainly would appear that the vicinity referred to has been the depository for a great deal of filth, and that it has been pretty effectually rubbed in. The citizens along North Branch street are beginning to kick in earnest.

Corbin and the Hebrews.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Hebrew residents of the city, who are, incensed at the effort to drive them from the Manhattan Beach Hotel, have taken counsel in regard to their rights. Mr. Edward Lauterbach, lawyer for James H. Seligman & Co., was questioned in regard to it to-day. He was at first disinclined to give any expression of opinion upon the questions involved. He said: "There was during the first indignation the beginning of an organized movement to make a test case of the legal rights of the Jews on the railroad and at the hotel controlled by Mr. Corbin. Some of the prominent Jews of the city did hold a consultation upon the matter, but it was at last concluded that the Jews were really not upon their defense in regard to this outrageous attack upon them as a race. The expressions of sympathy from prominent Christians on all sides with their Jewish fellow-citizens, and the indignation of the former over the attack, convinced the latter that there was after all no call for legal vindication, and so the movement was abandoned. It was, however, determined that, if a case of real and palpable violation of our rights occur at Coney Island, it will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. We have precisely the same rights in this as any other class of citizens, and these rights are fortified by law in precisely the same way as the rights of all citizens are defended. We certainly have as clear public rights as the late slaves, and even this class is thoroughly defended. A hotel or a railroad must certainly have rules, but these must apply with the same equitable force to all classes. The directors of these cannot bar a Christian or a Jew from the exercise of those rights on the mere ground of creed and race."

The National Brotherhood has passed the following:

The exclusion of Jews or men of any other race, either on account of religion or poverty, from any place of recreation or amusement, is an infringement on the liberties of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Brotherhood meet Saturday next, at 8 p. m., at the Academy Hall, to consider what will be the most efficient step to take to prevent at any future time a recurrence of bigotry, malice, or prejudice of this kind.

Among other things, the following measures will be proposed:

1. That 2,000 handbills, with Mr. Corbin's portrait, be ordered printed and distributed all over New York and vicinity; said handbills to have a full account of Mr. Corbin's life, including the never-to-be-forgotten Black-Friday epoch.

2. That a fund be subscribed to buy tickets for Manhattan Beach, and supply every tramp in New York with one, together with 50 cents for his dinner. Said tramps to be requested to possess themselves of the first seats at all the musical performances at the Beach.

Admission to the meeting on Saturday, at the Academy Hall, will be free and open to all Jews and Gentiles, as will also be the discussion.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S

During the year 1865 Mr. E. A. Sothern made a hit at the London Haymarket Theatre as the *Honorable Sam Slingsby*, in a piece composed for him by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "Brother Sam." Since that time the piece has been one in the repertoire of Sothern. The same play was produced upon Haverly's stage last night under the title of "Playing the Mischief." In addition to the alteration of the title, a few changes have been made in the names of the characters, and with this exception the piece stands precisely as Oxenford originally wrote it. The work is a light farcical comedy in three acts, depending for its interest principally upon the interpretation of the chief role, *Sam*, or *Ned* in the present version. Mr. Harry Webber enacts this part, and, remembering Mr. Sothern's rendition, he is very small fish. Mr. Webber endeavors to imitate him, but his imitative power is feeble. Mr. Barry Pearson, certainly the best actor of the troupe, had a part in the bluff *Robyn Blossom* well suited to him. Miss Marion Lester and Miss Eva French, Mr. Marcus Moriarty, Mr. Joseph Clifton, and Mr. James Ryer embodied characters in the play, which was witnessed by the smallest audience we have seen in the theatre for months, but still in accordance with the merits of the performance.

RAILROAD FARES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—The theatrical profession has been quite unnecessarily alarmed about a change of rates for theatrical people over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Company has not, and never had, any intention of making any change in rates. The scare grew out of an agreement between this Company and the Reading, as lessee of the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook Roads, to do away with theatrical passes and special rates between this city and New York. Cutting had been very vigorous when North Pennsylvania was an independent company. The new rule provides that no reduction shall be made from the established fare of $2.50, but excursion tickets good for five days will be sold at $4, and a book with fifty trip-tickets for $90, the book to be good in the hands of the holder for as many people less than that number as he may choose to carry. The Pennsylvania has been in the habit of transporting theatrical combinations at two cents per mile over its own line, except between competing points, where the rate is fixed by the agents of the competing roads, and is often higher than that. The Company will continue to transport parties of not less than ten at this rate, and would make contracts at any time to continue to do so for the balance of the season. The Convention to meet at Louisville is of General Ticket Agents, and will have nothing to do with the fixing of rates of fare.

THE "PINAFORE" MAN.

BOSTON, July 27.—Arthur Sullivan, author of "Pinafore," arrived to-day from England.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Lew Barrett is in town.

"Engaged" for another week at McVicker's.

It is said that Rose Eytinge will play *Gervaise* in Charles Reade's "Drink" through the British provinces.

From New York yesterday morning the Union Square Company arrived. To-night they appear in "The Banker's Daughter," at Haverly's.

The Megatherians closed their Chicago season at Hooley's last night. To-night the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be played in the Randolph street house by the J. H. Wallack Combination.

Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe are about to sever their connection with McKee Rankin's "Danites" Company and star together in a new Western play entitled "My Partner."

Miss Bateman, who is reported to have fallen out with Mr. Irving, will soon open Sadlers Wells Theatre in London with "Rob Roy," in which Miss Bateman will play *Helen* and Walter Bentley *Rob*.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Will J. Davis will conduct the ship "Pinafore" on the cruise north.

"Fatinitza" will be given this week at the North Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Rice's Surprise Party and Murphy's Miniature "Pinafore" Company are in Boston this week.

Haverly's Church Choir "Pinafore" Company will appear in Milwaukee the first three nights of this week.

The chorus were so loth to lose sight of the audience that at the fall of the curtain for the last time Saturday night they waved their handkerchiefs as a last farewell of the sisters, cousins, and aunts.

The opera stars in England are preparing for the holidays. Mme. Nilsson and Mme. Marie Roze will go to Mont-Dore, Mme. Patti will go to Wales, Signor Pantaleoni has left for Italy, whither Signori Campanini and Fancelli will shortly follow him, Miss Kellogg is shortly off to Paris, while Mme. Albani will probably stay in England for the present.

The London *Figaro* says: "Mr. Mapleson has definitely decided to give a month's season of promenade concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre in the autumn. The visit of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels is postponed till next year, but the extra Italian operatic season at reduced prices, which begins on Monday, is expected to run into August. After the promenade concerts the ordinary autumn Italian operatic season will be given."

A very enjoyable recital by the pupils of Miss Wishard took place in the parlors of the Chicago Musical College on Friday last. The following young Misses took part in the programme, and performed their various numbers with great credit to themselves and teacher: Misses Belle Gibson, Alice Jacobs, Mabel Wishard, Sadie and Marcia Merrymon, Helen Butler, Florence Castle, and Vinnie Ingledew. The vocal numbers were sung by Mr. E. S. Evar

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Financial Business in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Provisions, Hogs, and Rye Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Advance, but Close Lower—Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The extraordinary increase of 93 per cent is to be noted in the clearings of the Chicago banks last week compared with the corresponding week of last year. It is often said that the stock market has no memory, but the failing extends farther. The invariable reply of any Chicago banker for the past fortnight to the question, "How is business?" would be, "Dull, very dull. It is always dull at this season." Yet during this "very dull" time the transactions of the Chicago banks have been from 50 to nearly 100 per cent more than last year. Week before last, the gain on last year was 55 per cent. Last week it was 93 per cent. Chicago now leads all the other cities in the country in the rate of improvement as far as the clearings show anything. One element in the increase of last week was the unusually heavy deliveries of grain on the Board of Trade on Monday. This carried the clearings up to $8,300,000; the average for the rest of the week was about $3,700,000 a day. But in the week last year the daily average was only $2,500,000. When the better feeling all are talking about can be put into figures as clearly as this, one need doubt its reality. During the week deposits tended upward, while discount lines grew smaller. Rates remained at 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. The orders from the country for currency and New York exchange were not heavy. The volume of transactions in local securities was perceptibly diminished. No important sales were made, and only a straggling business was done. The Lincoln Park 7s sold slowly at 106¾ to 107. The Cook County 5s were held at 102½, with few sales. Cook County 7s of 1892 sold at 113¾; Chicago West Town 5s at 102½, and West Town 7s at 103; Chicago Water 7s at 115¾; West Division City Railway at 175, with dividend; city scrip, new, at 94⅜@95¼, and the old at 99¾@99¾. The brokers dealing in railroad stocks did a large business, as there are many Western buyers of the Grainger stocks.

The transcontinental ambition of Jay Gould appears in a new and probably very important transportation company organized in Oregon, of which Mr. Henry Villard, formerly Receiver of the Kansas Pacific, is President, and Mr. Horace White is Treasurer. It takes possession of a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland; of another steamship line and short railroads around the cascades, from Portland to Wallula, and of a railroad of about fifty miles from that point to Walla Walla and beyond, with another of about 150 miles to be completed from Umatilla to the Oregon State line, in the direction of Boise City. This road is to connect with the Utah Northern, from Ogden on the Union Pacific, so that the Company will have a good and cheap freight route from the Union Pacific to the Pacific Ocean.

Arizona is shown, Gov. Stanford says, by the reports made to the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads to be one of the richest mineral sections on this continent. This is especially true of the central and southern portions. In addition to very extensive belts of silver veins, lodes and fissures, gold-bearing quartz lodes, and a great area of dry placers, there is an immense belt of copper and a field of coal, semi-bituminous in character, estimated by Mr. Stanton, of Prescott, and other geologists at not less than 30 000 square miles in extent.

The condition of the Julia Mine was described as follows, July 5:

Repairs continue to be made on southwest crosscut. 2,000 level. That part of the crosscut has been reached where only little repairs and cleaning are required. The extreme heat during the week has retarded progress. Our winze on 1,800 level has made fair progress in attaining depth, and continues to develop a fine body of metal-bearing quartz, which shows a gradual improvement in quality as depth is attained. Water in no way interferes with sinking.

The decline in the price of St. Louis & Iron Mountain stock, despite a gain of $15,026 in earnings for the second week of July, leads the *Public* to say:

It was feared that yellow-fever would greatly diminish the traffic on the road, and it was noticed that the receipts from iron and ore had declined almost to nothing. The stoppage of traffic at Memphis and New Orleans always diverts a great deal of business to St. Louis and to the St. Louis roads, and the increase in ore traffic is expected to be due to the fact that the Company, being greatly pressed for altered cars since its change of gauge caused so large an increase of its cattle traffic, had not time to get its rolling-stock for iron and ore into proper condition. These evils will be remedied soon. Meanwhile, the gain in earnings is very handsome.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104½	105
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	104	104⅝
U. S. new 4½s. ex int	106	106⅝
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102	102⅝
U. S. currency 6s	123½	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	485	487
Belgium	519¾	516¾
France	519¼	516¾
Switzerland	519¾	516¾
Germany	94¾	95⅛
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481¾	483½
Francs	5 20¼	524

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113½	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*115½
Chicago Water loan 7s, 1892	*114¼	*114¾
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	*115¾	*116¼
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¾	*108¼
Chicago West Town 7s		*106
Chicago West Town 5s	*101½	*102½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108¾
Chicago LincolnPark 7s	*106	*107
Chicago South Park 7s	*105	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	*103	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	106	*107
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip).	99¼	99⅜
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94⅜	95
Cook County 7s	*113	*113¼
Cook County (short) 7s	*101¾	*101¾
Cook County 5s	*101¼	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	165	....
City Railway (West Side) ex-div.	150	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	97¼
Mexican (full weight)	83
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38¼@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
88 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for sale,
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES, WEST TOWN BONDS,
COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

F. O. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
3,000 WATER BONDS.
10,000 WEST TOWN BONDS.
36,000 COOK COUNTY 7s.
45,000 SOUTH PARK 6s.
60,000 COOK COUNTY 5s.
90,000 LINCOLN PARK 7s.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
HAS FOR SALE:
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
WANTS
JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS
Of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Offers and inquiries solicited.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 per cent School Bonds.
Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s.
EXCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other European Countries, bought and sold.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 East Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Governments weak. Railroad securities strong. State bonds dull.

The stock market to-day was active and buoyant, and prices steadily advanced to the close, the final dealings being at an advance of ¼@2 per cent, the latter Illinois Central. Louisville & Nashville rose 1¾, and St. Paul & Minneapolis 1 per cent. Granger shares being also prominent in the improvement. The market closed strong and buoyant.

Transactions 116,000 shares: 4,800 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwestern common, 1,500 preferred, 22,000 St. Paul common, 1,200 preferred, 4,700 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,400 Lackawanna, 1,400 New Jersey Central, 2,700 Western Union, 2,600 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 1,000 Iron Mountain, 2,800 C., C. & I. C., 2,500 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,200 C., C. & I. C., 1,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, and 1,600 Louisville, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

Money active at 3@5 per cent, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange weak; sixty-days', 483¾; sight, 493¾.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,137,200; specie, decrease, $84,100; legal-tenders, increase, $3,779,200; deposits, increase, $228,700; circulation, increase, $17,900; reserve, increase, $2,887,925.

The banks now hold $12,369,920 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104¾	New 4 per cents	102
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	121¾
New 4½s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90	St. Paul, pfd	95
Quicksilver	18¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver, pfd	37¾	Ft. Wayne	94
Pacific Mail	114¾	T. Haute	9½
Mariposa	103	Terre Haute, pfd	18½
Mariposa, pfd	103	C. & Alton	86½
Adams Express	106	C. & Alton, pfd	113
Wells, F. & Co	97	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
American Express	46¾	Del., L. & Western	50¾
U. S. Express	46¾	A. & P. Telegraph	34½
N. Y. Central	118½	C., R. & Q	117¾
Erie	27⅛	H. & St. Joseph	19¼
Erie, pfd	51½	H. & St. Joe, pfd	41
Harlem	155	Canada Southern	50¾
Mich. Central	82½	L. & Nashville	54¾
Panama	5	Kansas & Pacific	58¼
U. P. stock	77¾	Kansas & Texas	16
Lake Shore	78¾	St. L. & San Fran	9¾
Illinois Central	89¾	St. L. & S. F. pfd	12
Cleve. & Pittsburg	130	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	23¾
Northwestern	72¾	St. L., K. C. & N'n	18¾
Northwestern, pfd	98¾	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	59
New Jersey Central	52½	Union Pac. bonds	109¾
Rock Island	139	U. P. Land-Grants	113
St. Paul	60¼	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	115½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34¾	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	29		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	22	Mexican	24½
Alta	7⅜	Ophir	32⅜
Belcher	4½	Overman	8⅞
Best & Belcher	17¾	Savage	12
Bullion	39¾	Sierra Nevada	39¾
California	4⅜	Union Consolidat'd	32½
Choliar & Potosi	6¾	Yellow Jacket	16¾
Consol. Virginia	4⅝	Bodie	11½
Crown Point	4½	Potosi	4¾
Exchequer	3½	Imperial	1¾
Gould & Curry	9¼	Martin White	5¼
Grand Prize	3¾	Mono	7⅛
H. & N.	13	Independence	2
Julia Consolidated	2⅞	Consolidat'd Pacific	7¾
Justice	4⅛	Leviathan	⅞

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols, 97@97 15-16.
American Securities—Reading, 30¼; Erie, 28; preferred, 53½.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 105.
PARIS, July 26.—Rentes, 82f 60c.
BERLIN, July 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,260,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 8.40	$ 8.57½
Lard	5.72½	5.82½
Shoulders, boxed	3.57½	3.60
Short ribs, boxed	4.37½	4.42½
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	94¼	95¾
Corn	35¾	35½
Oats	27½	26½
Rye	51¼	52
Barley	67¼	70
Live hogs	3.15@4.10	3.25@4.15
Cattle	2.00@5.25	2.00@5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	6,333	6,890	9,871	6,619
Wheat, bu	69,630	51,982	371,646	66,151
Corn, bu	149,313	289,657	198,611	177,762
Oats, bu	42,537	38,480	66,726	41,541
Rye, bu	8,054	8,020	34,497	
Barley, bu	1,700	1,500	3,643	970
Grass seed, lbs	8,700	3,900	76,038	
Flax seed, lbs		34,000		
Broom corn, lbs	13,352		34,981	570
Provisions, lbs	212,300	144,200	2,908,912	2,860,304
Beef, tcs			15	
Beef, bris			29	16
Pork, bris		280	1,755	594
Lard, lbs	24,000	24,700	404,470	1,037,841
Tallow, lbs	83,653	54,583	47,850	22,530
Butter, lbs	24,700	233,000	341,640	288,188
Live hogs, No	6,525	11,283	2,684	4,054
Cattle, No	3,149	4,077	3,512	3,136
Sheep, No	1,623	923	178	

Hides, lbs | 179,549 | 78,048 | 260,675 | 128,000
Highwines, bls | | 199 | | 52
Wool, lbs | 253,911 | 332,960 | 204,572 | 250,385
Potatoes, bu | 199 | 5,050 | 240 | 697
Coal, tons | 10,526 | 2,763 | 1,202 | 527
Hay, tons | 40 | 80 | | 20
Lumber, m ft | 7,348 | 5,887 | 2,795 | 2,366
Shingles, m | 3,267 | 1,235 | 320 | 155
Salt, bris | 1,115 | 1,921 | 2,199 | 2,116

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 963 bu wheat, 2,040 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 54 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red, 34 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars rejected, 12 cars low grade (133 winter wheat); 1 car mixed wheat, 1 car No. 2 bard, 1 car No. 1 spring, 19 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (55 spring); 169 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed corn, 278 cars and 18,100 bu No. 2 do, 34 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (434 corn); 17 cars white oats, 17 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (47 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (13 rye); 2 cars barley. Total (735 cars), 335,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,355 bu winter wheat, 269,863 bu spring, 135,410 bu corn, 30,092 bu oats, 33,764 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 26, 1879.	July 19, 1879.	July 27, 1878.
Receipts—			
Flour, bris	46,521	39,134	41,604
Wheat, bu	569,909	502,789	303,433
Corn, bu	1,178,543	1,306,125	1,763,812
Oats, bu	242,083	256,155	260,853
Rye, bu	49,221	29,003	41,463
Barley, bu	8,152	12,477	5,291
Live hogs, No	38,483	58,475	56,234
Cattle, No	24,140	20,237	25,636
Shipments—			
Flour, bris	49,946	41,057	41,836
Wheat, bu	1,709,514	531,390	307,908
Corn, bu	961,557	1,582,008	1,708,492
Oats, bu	324,685	247,329	383,230
Rye, bu	45,668	65,819	464
Barley, bu	17,076	10,782	4,759
Live hogs, No	24,713	31,208	28,302
Cattle No	13,996	16,210	13,238

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday evening last, with comparisons:

	July 24, 1879.	July 17, 1879.	July 25, 1878.
Flour, bris	133,945	116,807	182,982
Wheat, bu	1,183,274	1,096,840	665,315
Corn, bu	1,054,325	711,094	726,010

The leading produce markets were irregular, Saturday. Provisions were strong. Mess Pork closed 20c per brl higher, at $8.57½ for August and $8.65@8.67½ for September. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.82½@5.85 for August and $5.87½@5.90 for September. Meats closed about 5c higher, at $4.25@4.27½ for September ribs. Lake freights were less active at 3c for wheat to Buffalo. Wheat declined 1⅜c, and closed at 94½c for August, and 92½c for September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 35¼c for August and 36½c for September. Oats were easier, closing at 24½c for August. Rye was firmer, at 52c spot and 52¼c for August. Barley was nominally easier at 79c sellers for new seller September, and old No. 2 spot was quoted at 67½@70c. Hogs were in good shipping demand and higher, with bacon grades at $4.00@4.15 and heavy weights at $3.20@3.90. Cattle were steady at $3.50@4.75 for common to choice.

Lake freights were less active, with little change in rates. Wheat to Buffalo was quoted at 3¼c, and corn to do at 3c, carriers generally asking ¼c more, and being unable to obtain it. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 8¼c for corn, and 9¼@9½c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11@12c for corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 50@50½c per 100 lbs, and 61½c to Antwerp.

There was a light city and country demand for staple and fancy dry goods, at steady and unchanged prices. In the boot and shoe trade continued quiet was noted. Prices remain strong. The movement in groceries was of generous proportions, and prices were again quoted firm all around, with coffees and sugars tending higher. Prices of foreign and domestic dried fruits remained firm. There was a slight advance in prunes and apples, and the tendency in raisins was upward. Fish were quoted as before, excepting No. 1 whitefish, which was 10c per ½ half-brl lower. The butter market was firm for good to choice grades, but the poorer qualities were easy. Cheese was quoted moderately active and about steady. There was a fair inquiry for tobaccos, and prices were firm, especially for plug. Leather remains dull and unchanged. Prices of oils, paints, and colors were steady. There was no change in prices of coal and wood.

The yard dealers report an active inquiry for lumber at the current prices. Common dry dimension and the better grades of inch are quoted steadier in sympathy with the cargo market. The offerings afloat were small Saturday, and the market nominally firm, especially for piece stuff, which is not arriving freely at present. Lath and shingles were steady. The wool, broom-corn, and hay markets were quiet and steady, the latter being firm. Seeds were a little more lively, timothy closing stronger, and flax a shade off under larger receipts and offerings for future delivery. Hides, potatoes, and poultry were unchanged. Green fruits were abundant, and in good demand at a wide range of prices, berries and other soft fruits ruling lower late in the day.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the port of Chicago for the week ending July 26, 1879:

Class of goods.	Value.	Duty.
Dry goods	$27,301	$11,619.42
Salt	15,703	5,506.92
Toys and fancy goods	3,209	1,220.35
Ale, beer, and porter	482	149.63
Musical merchandise	3,833	1,485.95
Wines and liquors	548	781.56
Tools	485	221.76
Watch materials	231	92.40
Smokers' articles	2,502	1,556.82
Household effects	543	198.60
Chemicals	3,035	1,463.94
Bottles	194	77.60
Sporting goods	237	89.20
Books and printed matter	721	41.75
Cigars	1,926	2,114.63
Lumber	222	96.63
Needles	101	25.25
Railroad ties (free)	769	
Wire rope	86	51.12
Telegraph poles	718	
Totals	$92,915	$26,735.83

PROVISION EXPORTS.

The following were the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended July 19, 1879, and their distribution:

To—	Pork brls.	Beef brls.	Lard. lbs.	Bacon. lbs.
Liverpool	1,129	1,289	2,148,607	8,991,232
London	137	295	398,548	318,650
Glasgow	26	499	99,400	940,025
Bristol	25	90		110,675
Hull		37		342,800
Hamburg	50	20	64,000	4,800
Bremen	20	150	493,718	71,250
Antwerp		32	65,000	1,357,700
Rotterdam		40	34,300	62,125
Havre			563,111	1,824,575
Marseilles	15	65	98,500	25,600
Continental ports			1,121,000	7,125
B. and C. A	407	119	132,906	26,673
Total to date	1,537	428	1,052,000	210,000
B. N. A. Colonies	1,490	38	5,739	7,520
Other countries	969	212	12,741	16,174
Total for week	5,689	3,146	6,033,864	14,461,300
Previous week	7,157	3,173	3,923,834	11,749,288

Also 8,884,931 lbs cheese and 900,984 lbs tallow.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs at Toledo:

	Last week.	Prev. w'k.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	58			
Wheat, bu	1,015,247	482,399	503,462	111,737
Corn, bu	122,538	116,807	182,982	242,580
Oats, bu	8,422	2,135	7,019	2,100
Rye, bu	1,620	1,077	744	

SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The exports from the United States of wheat and wheat flour, at its equivalent in grain, have been from California and Oregon from July 1 to June 30 inclusive in 1878-'9, 20,528,893 bu, and from seven American Atlantic ports, including Montreal, from July 27, 1878, to July 15, 1879, equal to 136,170,727 bu, or a total from Atlantic and Pacific ports of 156,699,620 bu. The remaining weeks of the crop year from Atlantic ports will swell the aggregate to about 159,000,000 bu. The population in about 46,000,000 in the United States, which, at 4 bu per capita for consumption, would make 184,000,000 bu, and for seeding 32,000,000 acres, at 1½ bu, would make a further amount of 48,000,000 bu. This would make the crop of 1879 about 388,000,000 bu, plus what there may be of the crop of 1878 now on hand, which is partly included in the visible supply of 13,473,000 bu. A portion of this visible supply is new wheat, and some of the export of 1878-'79 was from the crop of 1877. The out-turn of 1878 crop will not much vary from 360,000,000 bu. The export surplus from the crop of 1879 will probably equal, if it does not exceed, that from the crop of 1878.

The export of wheat from Calcutta, British East Indies, from Jan. 1 to June 7, 1879, have been 2,790 tons, vs. 13,483 tons for the corresponding period in 1878.

Russian advices, under date of July 2, from Nicolaieff, state that the harvest prospects are good, with promise of a large export during the autumn months.

The imports into the United Kingdom during the ten months from Sept. 1 to June 30, inclusive, for the last three years:

	1876-'7. Cwts.	1877-'8. Cwts.	1878-'9. Cwts.
Wheat-flour	5,880,925	7,246,025	7,521,264
Wheat	34,722,118	46,866,873	39,786,303
Maize	28,682,254	29,367,275	29,510,970
Oats	9,158,932	9,696,120	9,400,530
Barley	11,995,764	11,754,476	9,143,106
Peas	1,123,417	1,489,274	1,384,841
Beans	3,865,692	2,919,311	1,328,860

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only moderately active, but stronger all round, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards and a reported advance of 6d per brl on pork in Liverpool. The reported shipments were large, with small additions to quantities on sale, as packing operations have been very light for a fortnight past.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@25c per brl, and closed 20c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 3,500 brls seller August at $8.50@8.60; 16,500 brls seller September at $8.55@8.70, and 2,000 brls seller October at $8.70@8.72½. Total, 22,000 brls. The market closed firm at $8.57½@8.60 for cash or seller July, $8.57½ for August, $8.65@8.67½ for September, and about $8.70@8.72½ for October. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LARD—Advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 5,500 tcs seller August at $5.77½@5.85; 10,000 tcs seller September at $5.85@5.90; and 3,500 tcs seller October at $5.85@5.95. Total, 19,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $5.82½@5.85 spot or seller July, $5.82½@5.85 for seller August, and $5.87½@5.90 for September.

MEATS—Were quiet but firmer, with a good demand at previous quotations; prices were advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, at which exporters were not willing to take hold. Sales were reported of 350 boxes long and short clears at $4.65; 100 boxes short clears at $4.75; 2,650,000 lbs short ribs at $4.20@4.25, seller August, $4.25@4.30 for September, and $4.35 for October; 130 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8¼c. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meat were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.42½	$4.25	$4.45	$4.52½
Do, August	3.42½	4.25	4.45	4.52½
Do, September	3.52½	4.32½	4.55	4.62½
July, boxed	3.60	4.42½	4.65	4.77½

Long clears quoted at $4.40 loose, and $4.57½ boxed; Cumberlands, 4¾@5c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 to 25 average; green hams, same averages, 7@7¼c; green shoulders, 3¼@3½.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders, 4¾@5c for short ribs, 5½@5¾c for short clears, 8¼@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@5c for white, 4@4¼c for good yellow, and 3¾@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5¼@5¾c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, though there was a fair demand in proportion to the supply. Flours are scarce, millers having become demoralized by the long-continued holding up of No. 2 wheat above the point at which they could afford to use it. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $5.00; 100 brls double extras at $5.50; and 500 sacks spring extras on private terms. Total, 800 pkgs. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.75 @6.00
Good to choice winters	5.25 @5.50
Fair to good winters	4.75 @5.25
Choice Minnesotas	5.00 @5.50
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25 @4.50
Fair to good springs	4.00 @4.50
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	5.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks	4.25 @4.75
Export extras, in sacks	3.75 @4.00

BRAN—Was in good demand and again stronger. Sales were reported of 155 tons at $8.00@8.50 per ton on track and $8.50@8.62½ free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 40 tons at $9.00@10.25.

SHORTS—Sales were reported of 30 tons at $9.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, the volume of business being not the average, and the market was very irregular. The market advanced 1½c, but closed at nearly the same figures as on Friday evening. The British markets were quoted firm, with more unsettled weather, and New York noted a more active demand, while our stocks in store have diminished nearly 1,150,000 bu during the week, the shipping movement being claimed to be the largest on record. This caused the early advance. But later advices of an easy feeling in British circles induced free selling here for futures, especially as shippers did not care for the current arrivals. Spot No. 2 was exceedingly dull, closing at 94c. No. 3 was also quite dull. Shippers let it alone, except a few lots to complete loads for a cargo in one elevator; it closed at 87c. Seller August was offered more freely by longs for that month, who wanted to prepare for the deliveries of next Friday, and had lost faith in a corner for August; it opened at about 95c (on the call), advanced to 96c, declined to 94¼c, and closed at 94¼c. Seller September sold at 92¼@94c, closing at 92¾c. The year sold at 91@92¾c, and July was little heavier than nominal, closing at 92c, closing at 94c. Spot sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 93¾@94¼c, the inside for short receipts; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 86¾@87½c; 800 bu rejected (special house) at 75c; 10,000 bu by sample at 75 @96c on track; and 3,000 bu at 88¾@94c free on board cars. Total, 19,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand for shipment, and stronger in consequence, the market advancing 1½c, and closing 1¼c better than on Friday, at $1.00 for spot and seller August and month. Futures were rather dull, but firmer in sympathy. Sales were reported of 65,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 99¼@$1.00¼; 5,000 bu seller July at $1.00; 5,000 bu seller August at 99¼c; 2,000 bu seller September at 99¾c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 95@95½c; 9,600 bu by sample at 92c@$1.02 on track; 400 bu do at 73c; and 7,200 bu do at 70c@$1.00 free on board cars. Total spot sales, 83,400 bu.

OPTION TRADE—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 96c, and 80 tons screenings at $18.00@20.00 per ton on track.

CORN—Was rather quiet, and irregular in sympathy with wheat. The market advanced ¼c early, but closed ⅛@¼c lower than the latest prices of Friday. The foreign markets were quoted firmer, Liverpool being ½d per cental higher, and New York was active, but our receipts by rail were larger, and the stock in hand appears to have increased during the past week. The leading point, however, was sympathy with wheat. There was a fair demand for spot early, but shippers held back towards noon, and did little afterwards. There was not much new business done in futures, the bulk of the trading being in changes from one month to another. Seller August sold early at 36¼c, then at 35¾c, and declined to 35¼c at the close. Seller September sold at 36⅝@36¾c, July at 35¾@35¼c, and the year at 33¼c. All closed at inside prices. Seller October was almost nominal at about ½c above September. Cash No. 2 closed at 35¾c. Spot sales were reported of 187,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35¾@36c; 12,400 bu rejected and new mixed at 34½@35c, chiefly at the inside; 9,600 bu by sample at 30½@36¼c on track; and 8,800 bu do at 33¾@36¼c free on board cars. Total, 220,800 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate request and lower. Cash oats fell off ⅛@1c under a pressure to sell, the increasing receipts of new oats, and absence of a shipping demand making holders more anxious to unload. The new crop futures were about ¼c lower, and rather freely offered by the country, with a limited demand from the shorts that could fill in at a fair profit. August opened at 25¼c and closed at 24⅝c. September sold at 24½@25c and closed at the inside, and July sold at 27¼c, down to 25½@26¾c. No. 2 oats closed at about 26½@ 24¾c, a few cars bringing 28c at the opening. Samples were in moderate request, the inquiry being mostly for the bright lots. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 26½@28c; 3,000 bu by sample, mixed, at 24½@30½c; and 8,400 bu white at 30@34c, all on track; and 5,400 bu mixed at 27@30½c; and 8,400 bu white at 29@36c, all free on board

rejected Wabash, 94c; Western amber, July, $1.02½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.03. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 38¼c; No. 2 spot, 38¼c; damaged, 31¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 26c; Michigan, 32½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 219,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¼c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher, at 97@$1.02; receipts, 54,000 bu; shipments, 52,000 bu. Corn quiet but firm at 40¼@41c. Oats steady with fair demand at 32@35c. Rye dull at 56@57c. Barley dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.00. Lard in good demand; current make, $5.75; steam, $5.80. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, $3.35@33.7; short ribs, $4.37½@4.40; short clear, $4.50. Bacon in good demand at $4.00, $5.00, and $5.25.
WHISKY—Dull at $1.04.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Steady and unchanged; 65c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 26.—FLOUR—Firm: Western supers, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.50@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.25@6.25; patent spring wheats, including Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6.00@8.00; winter wheat, $6.00@8.50.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47½@48½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 36,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 12c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; red and amber, 95@96c. Corn steady; white, 46c; mixed, 41c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 36c; mixed, 34c. Rye firm at 55c.
HAY—Nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork, $10.00@10.50. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce, 7¾c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4½@4¾c for loose. Bacon steady; shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 4¾c; clear, 5¾@5¾c for loose. Hams, sugar-cured, 9½@11c.
WHISKY—Market dull at $1.04.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,162 brls; wheat, 66,238 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Railroad—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 97,093 bu. Canal—Wheat, 162,082 bu; corn, 73,840 bu.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and scarce; quotations nominal. Corn firm and higher; sales 17,000 bu samples at 39½c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.
RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—COTTON—Market dull; middlings, 11⅜c; low do, 10½c; net receipts, 15 bales; gross 19; sales, 250 bales; stock, 8,501.
FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $3.25@3.50; XX, $4.25; XXX, $4.50@5.25; high grades, $5.00@5.87½.
CORN-MEAL—Higher at $2.60@2.75.
PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher at $9.62½@9.75. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, loose, 3¾c; packed, 3¾c.
BACON—Firm and lower at 6@6¾@6¾c. Others unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 26.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 24,361 bu; shipments, 12,053 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 93½c; July, 93½c; No. 3 cash, 89c; July, 88¾c. Corn—Receipts, 10,787 bu; shipments, 10,840 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 29¼c; July, 29¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.07 bid; No. 1 white, $1.05¾; July, $1.05¾; August, $1.04¾ bid; September, $1.05; October, $1.05; milling No. 1 nominal at $1.02; No. 1 white, $1.04½.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,749 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,490 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 98¾@99½c; August, 95¼@97½c. Corn quiet at 30c. Oats—Market dull at 23@28c.
PROVISIONS—Shoulders, $3.50; clear rib, $4.50. Lard, $6.00.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15. Corn—Market dull; rejected, 44c; No. 2 held at 45c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 26.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales of 100 brls at $1.04½.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Business quiet with package houses and the jobbing trade dull. Cotton goods in light demand but steady. Prints in moderate request. Worsted goods more sought for by package buyers. Men's wear woolens in light demand and steady.
The *Bulletin* says: "A large line of cotton handkerchiefs will be sold at auction next week."

WOOL.

BOSTON, July 26.—WOOL—Fine neglected; demand runs on medium grades; combing and delaine fleeces steady; held firm, but have been quiet; very little disposition to force sales, as the principal holders feel that every pound of wool will be wanted before the year closes; Michigan, 35@38c; delaine and combing, 40@44c; Missouri, 21@30c; Kentucky, 25@33c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet; quotably unchanged.
OIL CITY, Pa., July 26.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with 67¾c bid; advanced to 70c, at which the price closed. Shipments, 65,000; averaging 45,000; transactions, 100,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 25¼c.

HUMOR.

A shad is a perfect bone-anza.
The shop lifter's motto: "Heaven helps those who help themselves."
"Pinafore" doctors now cure a mer ry, merry cough with the hoarhound and the tar.
Puck says that a man learning to play the cornet interests all his neighbors—in a horn.
The papers are talking about how a drowning man feels. To come right down to first principles, it is our opinion that he feels wetly.
A lecturer, addressing a mechanics' institute, contended that "Art could not improve Nature," when one of the audience set the whole assembly in a roar by exclaiming: "How would you look without your wig!"
A lady stepped into a store in this place yesterday and asked the new clerk if he had any "rock-candy?" "No, madam," he replied; "I havn't any rock handy, but here is a brick you are welcome to, if it will answer your purpose."—*Whitehall Times.*
An anxious correspondent writes to inquire "Which is the butt end of a goat?" In view of the disastrous experience of debating societies throughout the land we shall decline to answer, as a discussion on the subject can butt end to produce discord.—*Boston Post.*
If some of our photographers would make copies of a trout for our fishermen to take along to look at once in a while it would be a comforting and a Christian deed. Of course it would be difficult to get the trout, but one might be found in some museum.—*Boston Standard.*
"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son, "you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear, so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."—*Hartford Courant.*
It is going to cost England $10,000,000 to kill ten or a dozen Zulus. It costs more to kill a Zulu than it does an Indian. Our Government never pays more than $200,000 for killing an Indian; and a white man—well, in this country you can kill a white man for almost anything you are able to pay a lawyer.—*Burdette.*
While the Postal-Route Agent on the Boston & Providence Railroad was assorting the mail the other day he was horror-struck at the following address on a postal-card: "Mr. James Burns, alias John M. Finn, in care of Mike Duffy or his sister Lizzie Duffy, or her cousin Moil McCarthy, corner of Cross street and Jerry Hagan's Hill, North Main street, Taunton, Mass., wholesale fish-peddler and tin-horn artist. If not there, elsewhere."

Spring Frogs and Spring Chickens.

The Reville (Ga.) *Vindicator* leaps into the arena with the announcement that the bullfrogs are devouring the chickens of the Hon. H. R. Harris.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

MARINE NEWS.

The U. S. Steamer Michigan's Trip Here and Its Purpose.

How Boys May Enlist on Her for Naval Service.

A Sketch of the Vessel and Her Long and Varied Career.

Other Nautical Matters in Chicago and Elsewhere.

THE MICHIGAN AND HER MISSION.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained the announcement of the arrival, the previous evening, of the United States stmr Michigan, the only war vessel on the great lakes, and also stated that she had come to enlist apprentices for the navy. In order to furnish the public with additional and more detailed information concerning the enlistment of boys for the naval service, THE TRIBUNE marine reporter paid a visit to the vessel yesterday and interviewed the officers on board. Through the courtesy of the Captain of the pleasure-yacht Clara the scribe was taken from the breakwater at the foot of Van Buren street to the Michigan, which was anchored in the lake-basin a short distance from shore and a little to the south'ard of the Exposition Building. Yachts and other sail crafts are not allowed to run close alongside the Michigan for the reason that they mar and damage the boats, paint, etc., and a small boy with a small boat was pressed into service and transferred the reporter from the Clara to the man-o'-war. The polite marine on duty at the gangway took the reporter's name and notified the Officer-of-the-Deck, who appeared in the person of Ensign E. B. Underwood, a most agreeable and courteous gentleman,—just such a one as a reporter likes to fall in with. Capt. George W. Hayward, the Commander of the Michigan, and Lieut. George Talcott, Executive Officer, where ashore.

THE OTHER OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL

are as follows: Master, W. M. Irwin; Ensigns, E. B. Underwood, J. M. Robinson, J. M. Bowyer; Surgeon, James S. Wright; Assistant-Surgeon, L. J. Draper; Chief-Engineer, R. Potts; Paymaster, A. D. Bache; First-Assistant Engineer, George P. Hunt; Assistant-Engineer, F. M. Eldridge; Pilot, Patrick Murphy. The reporter was introduced to several of the officers above named, and all the necessary information concerning the special object of the visit and the vessel was freely and fully given.

Regarding the enlistment of apprentices, Ensign Underwood stated that they would be governed by

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR,

a copy of which he furnished the reporter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1879. The circular of April 8, 1875, relating to the enlistment of boys in the United States naval service, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in accordance with the amendment to the Revised Statutes of the United States, approved May 12, 1879, to-wit:

"SEC. 1,418. Boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years may be enlisted to serve in the navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years, etc., etc.

"SEC. 1,419. Minors between the ages of 15 and 18 years shall not be enlisted for the naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians."

"SEC. 1,420. No minor under the age of 15 years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States shall be enlisted in the naval service."

These boys will be sent on board of suitable vessels to be trained for the naval service, under the following regulations:

Every boy previous to being enlisted must satisfy the Examining Board of Officers:

That he is of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits.

That he is able to read and write.

In special cases where the boy shows a general intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, the Examining Board, if they think fit, may enlist him, notwithstanding his knowledge of reading and writing is imperfect.

That his hight and measure are sufficient, being as follows:

Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest measurement—breathing naturally.
15 years.....	4 ft 11 in	85 lbs	27½ in.
16 years.....	5 ft 1 in	90 lbs	28 in.
17 years.....	5 ft 2 in	100 lbs	29 in.
18 years.....	5 ft 3 in	100 lbs	30 in.

Each boy upon presenting himself for enlistment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father be deceased, or by his legally appointed guardian in case he has no father nor mother, their signature being required on the shipping articles to perfect the enlistment.

The parent or guardian, however, who by reason of distance, infirmity, or other causes, cannot accompany the son or ward to the place of enlistment will be furnished, on written application to the Commanding Officer of either of the training ships or other vessels upon which enlistments are made, with duplicates of a printed form of declaration, full particulars by which the enlistment will be perfected, should the boy be accepted by the Board of Examining Officers.

All expenses of travel must be paid by the candidates, whether accepted or not.

The Board of Examining Officers will consist of the Captain, a Line Officer, and the Senior Medical Officer of the vessel.

If the Examining Officers are of the opinion that the boy is in every respect fit for the service, the engagement to serve continuously in the service until 21 years of age is to be read and explained to him, and if he voluntarily agrees to its terms, he is then, in the presence of a witness, to sign the agreement and be enlisted.

The Examining Officers will fill up the form and certificate attached to the engagement, and transmit it to the Department.

The education of the boys will comprise the elements of an ordinary English education, alternating with practical seamanship and other professional occupations designed to prepare them for sailors in the Navy.

The prime object is to place in the naval service, with the consent of their parents, such good and deserving boys as will elevate its standard, and make the navy more reliable as an arm of the national defense. Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot, therefore, be received, as it is not advisable that they should become the associates of the better class.

The boys will be enlisted as third class boys, at the rate of $9.50 per month and one ration. While serving on the training ships, they may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of second and first-class boys, at the pay of $10.50 and $11.50 per month, respectively, and on cruising vessels will be entitled to higher ratings, at the descretion of their commanding officers, as a reward of proficiency and good conduct.

They will be furnished an outfit of clothing, the cost of which will be charged to their respective accounts, or the parents may purchase the necessary outfit from the Paymaster of the ship themselves, and give to their sons.

Boys enlisted to serve until 21 years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians, nor will they be allowed to draw any money from the Paymaster for this purpose.

They will be allowed to draw monthly, from the the Paymaster of the ship, $1 for pocket money, if ont of debt, and will be allowed liberty to go on shore, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

They will be transferred to sea-going vessels as they become proficient, accompanied by the certificate of their commanding officer as to their conduct and qualifications.

If recommended for honorable discharge upon the expiration of their enlistment, they will receive continuous-service certificates, which will entitle them to three month's extra pay of their rating when discharged, and to the addition of one dollar per month to their pay, provided they re-enlist under such certificates for three years within three months from the dates thereof.

Boys will not be discharged from the service until they have reached 21 years of age, except upon a medical survey, inaptitude for the service, or for misconduct.

Those injured in the service, or having contracted a disease in the line of duty, will be entitled to the benefits of a pension.

These boys will be under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, and applications for enlistment will be made to the Chief of that Bureau, or to the commanding officers of the following named training ships, to-wit: United States steamer Minnesota at New York, N. Y., Richmond at Newport, and United States ship Portsmouth, where stationed from time to time: United States steamer Wachusett, on temporary enlistment service on the Mississippi River; also the United States steamer Michigan, and such other vessels as may be designated for this service.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

In reply to queries, Ensign Underwood said that the manner of the examination had not been determined upon, but the Board of Examiners would probably be composed of Capt. Haywood, Lieut. Talcott, and Surgeon Knight. Applications for enlistment should be made to Capt. Hayward, commander United States stmr Michigan, Port of Chicago, and the applicants will be examined on board the vessel. Seven hundred and fifty boys are to be enlisted yearly. Mr. Underwood was not able to say what the Captain's instructions were as to the number of boys the Michigan was to enlist, but all applicants would be subjected to the most rigid examination by the surgeon; for no boy would be received who was not in good physical condition. He was not prepared to state how long the boys would remain under instructions on the Michigan, but would probably stay until they had become pretty thoroughly schooled in the duties of seamen. when they would be transferred to another training-ship.

The Michigan will remain here two weeks, and goes hence to Milwaukee, where she will remain a few days and enlist any boys that apply and are eligible. The other principal ports on the lakes will also be given an opportunity to furnish their quotas.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE MICHIGAN

may be apropos at this time. The veteran Pilot, Patrick Murphy, whom the reporter conversed with, furnished all the desired data. The Michigan is a side-wheel vessel, has an iron hull, and was constructed in parts at Pittsburg, Pa., transported to Erie, Pa., and put together and launched there in 1843, being the first iron vessel built in this country. The Mohawk, a British war vessel on the lakes, was also of iron, and was built on the Clyde, in Scotland, about the same time the Michigan appeared. Samuel Harit was the Naval Constructor of the latter, and W. H. Copeland was the designer of her engines, which bear the plate of Stackhouse & Tomlins, of Pittsburg, and are of 350-horse power. The Michigan is 162 feet in length, 27 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet and 5½ inches depth of hold. Her tonnage is 450, and her draft 9 feet and 3 inches aft and 8 feet forward. Her arrangement consists of eight Dahlgren guns—six 24s and two 12s, on deck, and one Gatling gun, which is in position at present on the poop deck. The vessel has three masts, and is ship-rigged, and as one views her from the shore presents a rather rakish and formidable appearance. Her side-plates are 5-18 inches in thickness. Her first Commander was Captain William Inman, a present Commodore in the navy, a New Yorker by birth, and a New Jerseyite by residence. The other officers were as follows: First-Lieutenant, J. P. McKinstry; Master, T. H. Stevens; Midshipmen, N. E. Hughes and Thomas Tillotson: Past Midshipmen, Daniel D. Lambert and Andrew Bryson; Paymaster, William Bloodgood; Pilots, Silas Allen for the lower lakes, and Alexander St. Bernard for the upper lakes. The Government did not accept the vessel until 1844, when she sailed to Detroit, thence to Cleveland, Milwaukee, and this port, arriving here in October of that year. The Michigan has

QUITE AN EVENTFUL HISTORY,

the principal features of which Capt. Murphy related. She was often employed in wrecking, and was successful in that respect, until Capt. Lanman stopped it when he informed the skipper of a vessel ashore on Grosse Point, just north of Chicago, who had called on him for assistance, that he would give it to him when the harbor tug failed to pull him off. The Michigan put the crib in Pigeon Bay for the first light at Point au Pelee, and in 1848 captured the piratical Mormons who had sought refuge on the Beaver Islands, at the foot of Lake Michigan. During the Rebellion she was employed in guarding the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and about that time a plan was laid to capture her, but it failed. At the time of the Fenian raid in 1866 she was stationed at Buffalo, and intercepted a number of the "boys" who had gone over into the Dominion to fight for Ireland. In 1873 she recruited a number of men at the principal lake ports for the so-called Key-West war—the unpleasantness with Spain. Since that time the vessel has made her regular annual cruises around the lakes without adding any eventful happenings to her great number of logs. Capt. Murphy has been pilot on the Michigan since 1865.

AT PRESENT

the Michigan has 100 men on board, including officers and crew and a marine guard of eighteen. The vessel is kept as neat as wax, and the strict discipline of the navy is plainly apparent in the duties and bearing of the men, who turn out about 6 a. m., clean up, square yards, etc. Then come quarters and inspection at 9 o'clock, followed by drill. Monday is general quarters; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday are devoted to infantry drill and boat and yard-arm exercises; Friday is fire quarters; Saturday is given up to rest and mending uniforms, etc.; and Sunday, quarters and inspection of the ship by the Captain.

The Michigan has a neat and fast steam launch, which is used by the officers and men in passing back and forth between the vessel and the shore, and which is manned by four seamen.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 27.—Passed up—Props Canisteo, St. Paul, Atlantic, City of Concord, Arizona, Bertochy, Tecumseh, Morley, Powers with Houghton, Rose and barges; schrs Nellie Woodward, Mars, William H. Vanderbilt, Charles Foster, G. Worthington, Marco Polo, Reunina, and H. F. Merry.

Down—Props Sanilac, Arabia, Ontario, Barnum, Monitor, Nyack, Benton, Huron City, Inter-Ocean and consort, Anderson, Wilson and consort, Fletcher and consort, Davidson and consort, Alpena with Montauk and barges, Sparta and consort, and William Young; schrs Granger, H. W. Sage, Home, E. M. Carrington, Negaunee, St. Clair, Gladstone, Surprise.

The tug Relief and a raft from French River were seized by the Canadian authorities for nonpayment of "stumpage dues," a royalty due the Government on all timber cut in Canada sold in the United States.

Wind north, light; weather fine.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27. — To-day's TRIBUNE reports the narrow escape of five young men in a sail-boat from being run down by the stmr Faxton.

The points of the case are as follows: The Faxton was headed on a straight course at 9 o'clock last night; a band was playing, and the deck was illuminated. It was utterly impossible for the officers of the Faxton to see this craft at that time of night, for the very reason that the five young men had neglected to obey one of the first laws of navigation, that is, no colored lights on each side of the craft after dark. If the Coroner had had an opportunity to hold an inquest over the bodies of those five young men, nothing but their own carelessness would have been found as the cause of the disaster.

A SAD EVENT.

The father of Harbor-Master McCarty was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery, the remains being borne from his residence on Jefferson street, near Jackson, to St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church, where the funeral ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of persons. The funeral cortege is said to have been the largest ever known in this city, the deceased being an old and well-known resident, who had many friends.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 27.—Arrived to-day, bound down, schrs W. B. Phelps, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; J. White, Milwaukee to Sackett's Harbor, wheat; P. M. Rogers, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Belle Mitchell, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat. Wind, southwest, fresh.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Freight engagements today: To Buffalo—Schr P. B. Lock, 21,000 bu wheat at 3½c; schr Penokee, 24,000 bu rye at 3c. To Kingston—Schr Cossack, 18,000 bu wheat at 6c. Yesterday late the schr Francis Palms was chartered to take 38,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

NOT YET OFF.

The tug McClellan was pulled off the bottom opposite Lincoln Park yesterday morning about 2 o'clock by the tug A. S. Allen, and then both tugs began pulling at the Gardner, but up to last night had not budged her from her bed of sand.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

A small fleet of vessels was at the lumber market last evening.

The Chicago Seamen's Union turned out yesterday to attend the funeral of one of its members, named Roach, who died lately.

Capt. John H. Weckler has taken the wheel again on the tug Protection, and Capt. McGuire has retired from his Colorado trip and resumed his place on the tug Ewing.

The arrivals during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening included twenty-four sail and ten steam vessels, and the departures thirty-nine sail and fourteen steam crafts.

The excursion steamers did an immense business yesterday, and Clark street bridge was the scene of an unusually big blow-out day and evening. The "Sweet By and By" was mingled with such tunes as "Won, Emma," "Little Buttercup," etc., by the basis of music, and a calcium light was used by one of the boats.

The schr Onward had the shrouds taken out of her main rigging last evening by the tug McLane, which was forced against the schooner by the tug Tarrant while the latter was running down the river.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries, Stetson Slip.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries, State street.
Prop City of Toledo, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries, Eighteenth strout.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries, Market.
Prop W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Mike Groh, White Lake, lumber, Main street.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Norman, Mainstee, lumber, Market.
Prop New Era, Muskegon, towing, Rush street.
Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Evans Slip.
Stmr Michigan, Detroit, light, piers.
Stmr Lucpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr L. S. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Schr H. C. Allenetti, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber, Allen's Slip.
Schr H. A. Richardson, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen's Slip.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen's Slip.
Schr Atsunto, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Schr Major, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Nelson, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Market.
Schr Sky Lark, Sutton's Bay, C. B. & Q.

LABOR QUESTIONS.

The Eight-Hour League Holds an Important Meeting.

An Assemblage of Workingwomen to Discuss Various Matters.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

A meeting of the several labor organizations forming what is known as the Eight-Hour League was held yesterday afternoon at No. 99 West Randolph street for the transaction of general business, but, more particularly, to make arrangements for the eight-hour picnic next Sunday at West Chicago Avenue Park. Benjamin W. Goodhue presided. Previous to getting down to work, the eight-hour advocates listened to Dyer D. Lum, Secretary of the Congressional Depression Committee, now in this city, who told the boys what progress the movement had made or was making in the East, and then switched off into a prospectus, as it were, of the visiting Committee's objects and purposes. He announced himself as an out-and-out eight-hour man and a trade-unionist, and informed his hearers that he had been employed for eight years in the Government bindery at Washington, where eight hours was the rule and where only trade-unionists were given a job. He had a good deal to say about the civilizing and esthetic results flowing from a reduction of the hours of labor, and went on to assert that the familiar, sneering argument against the movement—"ten hours' pay for eight hours' work"—was as unjust as it would be to speak of seven days' pay for six days' work, and to raise an objection to a man's receiving pay for the one day out of the seven—Sunday—when he did not work. The fact of the matter was that it had become a recognized principle that men must have rest from their labor in order to improve their social and intellectual condition, and that, with this rest, came an increased willingness to work and an ability to do a greater amount of work within the reduced hours of labor. Mr. Lum gave a somewhat tedious history of national legislation on this subject, and put in a good word for his friend Murch, of Maine, who wanted workingmen everywhere to send him eight-hour petitions to be showered down upon the nation's law-makers at Washington. In closing, Mr. Lum said he regarded the movement as the most important of the age, and hoped workingmen everywhere would give it their earnest support. Wherever they made the attempt to secure a reduction in the hours of labor, whether it be in Government or in private shops, let them insist on their demand for a reduction of the hours to eight, and take nothing less.

The speech was well received, even if some of the delegates did find it a little "too high" for them in spots. The meeting then proceeded to business. Messrs. O. A. Bishop, T. P. Jones, A. B. McCarthy, John McGillvray, and Thomas Ryan were appointed a committee to represent the League before the Congressional Committee, and instructed not to commit the body to the financial theories of any political party. The Picnic Committee reported progress, and a good deal of it, in the way of preliminary arrangements, such as printing tickets, getting out posters, etc., etc. The Committee was continued. The Chairman announced the receipt of a postal-card from Wendell Phillips, who had been invited to address the people at the picnic, stating that he would be unable to be present on the occasion. Some further business of a routine nature was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WORKINGWOMEN.

The Workingwomen's Union held its regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at Uhlich Hall, Mrs. A. P. Stevens in the chair.

After calling the meeting to order, the President stated that the Union had been organized for the purpose of bettering the condition of workingwomen and the working classes in general, and any discussion regarding that subject would be in order, and everything else would be out of order.

A lawyer named Jeffries spoke very effectively and earnestly against the eight-hour movement. He said the movement was contrary to common sense. A man had the right to work as long as he pleased, and no amount of legislation could prevent him from it.

Mr. Rogers, who followed, could not coincide with the previous speaker. The eight-hour movement was not started to get more pay and less work, but to find work for the unemployed workingmen.

Dr. D. A. Colton said he was interested in this cause. He believed that this was one of the finest movements ever gotten up by the workingmen. It was a humanitarian movement. If a man can make a living in eight hours he ought not to be compelled to work longer. By reducing the hours of labor, one-fifth of the army of unemployed would find work and be enabled to live. He would like to see the man who dared say that this movement was not right. Such a man was either a knave or a fool. A man who paid a laborer but 90 cents a day when he was worth a dollar and a half, was a thief and robber.

Mrs. Fisher could see no justice in half the workingmen working sixteen hours a day while the other half were out of work.

Mrs. Stevens was glad the question had been brought up. But a man who advocated sixteen hours work as a day's labor could not expect to be handled with kid-gloves in a meeting of this kind. If a workingwoman had to work but eight hours a day she would have more time to attend to her family duties. The movement was in favor of the men and women who were called tramps, renegades, and worse, because they could find no employment. The employer would lose nothing by the change, and even if he had to pay more for work he would charge the extra cost to the consumer, who, again, were the working classes. The workingwomen and workingmen who did not aid in this movement were greatly in error. The first plank in the Socialist platform declared the eight-hour system impracticable, and for this reason she was opposed to the Socialists. In her opinion, missionaries ought to be sent all over the world to convert the Socialists. This would be far more humanitarian than sending missionaries to convert the heathen. No amount of outside pressure ought to deter those present from the work before them.

Mr. Jeffries, in reply to the attacks made upon him, wanted to ask why it was that the first plank in the Socialist platform declared the eight-hour system impracticable. The Socialists have made the labor question a study, and they were supposed to know well what was required to better the condition of the working classes. These men have found out that the system was impracticable. No power on earth could compel men or women to do a like amount of work. Such thing was not possible either in common or domestic life. Suppose one woman has eight children, who are well behaved; she has an easy time. Another woman has but two children, but ill-behaved, and she has to work day and night to get along. One man will save money and live comfortably on $8 a week while another cannot make both ends meet with $20. To better their condition they need not reduce the hours of labor. What they needed was a reduction in the per cent on capital. No nation can live by paying 10 per cent on capital. If they would use their energies to bring down the interest on capital to 3 per cent then they would accomplish the ends they sought. An easy money market would beget plenty of work. They might call him thief, scoundrel, and liar. That would not answer his argument. He had his honest opinion, and he dared to express it in spite of all abuse. Suppose every man had just $10 in his pocket today, would all of them have $10 in their pockets to-morrow? Workingmen must learn to know their power if they meant to better their condition. They had voted the Republican ticket and the Democratic ticket until they had voted themselves out of house and home. The eight-hour movement could never succeed; it was an impossibility. No one could prevent him from working more than eight hours if he liked to do so. It was his divine right to work as long as he pleased. The great evil was that money commanded too high a per cent. They must bring down the interest on money to at least 3 per cent. That was all that was needed to better the condition of the working classes.

A Mr. McIntee, from Dennis Kearney's Kingdom, made a long and labored argument to counteract the ides advanced by Mr. Jeffries.

After some further talk the public was adjourned, and the members of the Union reconvened in secret session to transact regular routine business.

THE CABINET-MAKERS.

The Cabinet-Makers' Union held a meeting at No. 54 West Lake street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the interest of the co-operative furniture company which they are about forming in the city.

President Allen occupied the chair. He read extracts from a work on co-operative societies in Europe, after which a recess of ten minutes was taken to enroll subscribers. A number of those present put down their names for stock. One of the Commissioners having the books in charge announced that there had been 513 shares taken. He said the furniture workers were only subscribing for two and three shares each, and at this rate they never would get the 2,000 shares required.

Some of the men in the back portion of the room suggested that a capital stock of 1,000 shares be first obtained.

The Chair read the license from Secretary of State Harlan, which provides for a capital stock of 4,000 shares at $25 a share.

The question was agitated as to whther the Commissioners should go outside of furniture workers for subscribers, and finally it was decided to allow them to get subscriptions from any source so long as the subscribers were respectable.

On motion, it was decided that the next meeting should be held next Saturday night at the same time, to which time the meeting adjourned.

A single cake of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Avoid counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday Eve., July 28, and until further notice,
Wallack's New York Star Combination.
Miss Genevieve Rogers, Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett, and Harry Kalnforth, in Tom Taylor's Drama,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Monday, Aug. 4—Palgrave Simpson's Farcical Comedy,
A Scrap of Paper,
As produced at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., with signal success, and pronounced by the entire N. Y. Press the HIT OF THE PAST SEASON.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
THIS MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 28,
First production in Chicago of the Great Success of the Dramatic Season. A play in six acts, entitled
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER,
BY A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
WITH
The Original New York Cast. The Original Scenery.
The Original Properties, and The Original Music.
Seats may be secured one week in advance. No advance in prices.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Thoroughly ventilated, cool, and pleasant.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK of the great
BURLESQUE COMEDY,
ENGAGED!
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Don't fail to see the greatest success of the season—ENGAGED.
Next week—LINA TETTENBORN.

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Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
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WINCHESTER'S
HYPOPHOSPHITE
Of Lime and Soda.
For the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, and all forms of Scrofulous Disease; as an acknowledged BLOOD REMEDY, proved by 20 years' experience. TRY IT.
Price $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists, Sold by all Drug Gists. 30 John St., New York.

FINANCIAL.
A GOOD PLAN—The most profitable way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and expended skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

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Rooms, 10 to 3.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCE HARNESS.
DEPOT QU

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Martin Davis, Boston, at the Gardner.

C. K. Fisher, New York, at the Gardner.

John P. attic, Green Bay, at the Gardner.

Henry M. Burton, Providence, at the Gardner.

Charles M. Paris, Troy, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

C. K. Peck, Keokuk, is sojourning at the Pacific.

Daniel G. Mackay, New York, is at the Palmer.

Judge F. Teabout, Decorah, Ia., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Vittum, Baraboo, Wis., is a guest of the Pacific.

The Union Square Company are domiciled at the Pacific.

James Day, New York, is among the guests of the Tremont.

M. A. Baldwin, Globe City, Ari., is a guest of the Tremont.

George W. Korn, New York, is registered at the Sherman.

H. E. J. Boardman, Clinton, Ia., is registered at the Palmer.

Judge L. D. McKissick, Tennessee, is stopping at the Palmer.

Leroy B. Wadleigh, Clinton, Ia., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

R. Wilkes, ex-Member of the Canadian Parliament, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Gen. James M. Comly, the American Minister to the Sandwich Islands, is at the Pacific on his way to Washington.

A meeting of persons interested in the formation of a Workingwomen's Industrial Union is called for this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 13 South Halsted street.

The American Dental Association meets at Niagara Falls Tuesday, Aug. 5. The Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets for $18.40 the round trip, good from the 2d to the 20th of the month.

A party of Canadian officials on their way from Montreal to Winnepeg registered at the Palmer yesterday, stopping only a few hours. The party comprises James H. Frazer, John J. McDonald, J. M. Pitblade, and G. J. Grant.

Dr. C. G. Davis, of 107 Park avenue, had his right shoulder dislocated yesterday by falling on the stairway in his own home. While coming down stairs he made a misstep four steps from the bottom, and fell heavily. A brother, physician reset the joint.

Richard McGee and Thomas Dollard were locked up at the Twenty-second Station charged with the burglary of the residence of Thomas Feeley, No. 8 Alexander street. The officer is Leonard, who habitually hides himself after asking an arrest, failing to make the requisite report of the case.

Saturday night at about 10 o'clock burglars entered the residence No. 499 West Lake street, occupied by a family named Kamely. The family were seated in front of the house and the burglars entered at the rear by cutting a slat from a window shutter, and, thus reaching in, turned off the window-catches. They had packed up a quantity of fine apparel and silverware, and were scared away just as they were ready to remove it by one of the ladies, who surprised them while at work. A silk dress pattern which they snatched as they ran out was found concealed in a hole in the alley in the rear of the house.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer F. A. Taylor heard two shots and tracked the shooting to the grocery of John Arbuckle, No. 341 West Lake street. Mr. Arbuckle had seen two burglars in the back yard, and found one of them trying to open a window in the rear of the grocery, and, having no means of capturing them, he fired twice at them. He does not think, however, that either shot took effect. He has had such sad experience with burglars that it is a pity he did not succeed in at least wounding or disabling them, as a few weeks ago burglars entered in a similar manner, and got away with nearly $1,000 cash.

At 3:15 yesterday morning two burglars gained entrance to the residence of M. Brennan, No. 374 Blue Island avenue, over his grocery, by clambering up between it and the adjoining building until an open window in the second story was reached. One of them entered, and, going down an inside stairway to the front door of the first floor, opened it, so that escape might easily be made in case of an alarm. He took off his shoes, and placed them behind the door. While they were ransacking the place Mr. Brennan awoke, and gave the alarm from an upper window. The thieves ran out, and Officer Kinney, who saw them, pursued and fired one shot without effect. He soon lost track of them, owing to the darkness. They secured for plunder a pocketbook and only $3 in cash, and left their shoes behind them.

There was a meeting held at Purcell's Hall, corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets, last evening for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence and Literary Society. Hon. A. L. Morrison addressed the meeting, and eloquently pleaded the temperance cause. He was ably seconded by Messrs. John Ford and Samuel Reardon. After the speaking, William Boucher explained the object of the Society. He said it was to be founded upon the plan of a Brooklyn society of the same kind, which had been eminently successful. The object was to keep young men out of saloons by offering extra inducements in the way of society, literary exercises, etc. Meetings would be held every Sunday evening, and all were invited. The admission would be free. There was a good-sized crowd of young ladies and gentlemen in attendance last evening, and a success is assured.

Early last Friday morning a couple of burglars entered the bagnio of Mollie O'Connell, alias "Irish Moll," and made away with a lot of gold and diamond jewelry, valued at about $1,500. The police became quite excited over the affair, but concluded to keep the matter as quiet as possible for a few days in the hopes of getting a clew to the thieves. Those days have elapsed and still they have ascertained nothing tangible concerning the affair. The morning of the robbery George Havill, Jr., was suspected, and a warrant for his arrest was at once sworn out. Whom he saw the policeman bearing down upon him he ran through an alley with a companion and locked himself in an outhouse. By the time he was reached his companion had escaped. Havill, it is said, was seen leaving the house that morning by some of the neighbors, and it was well known that he had no business there. Another reason for suspecting him is that he lives with Rose Kane, the notorious "Pet of Biler Avenue," who once lived at Mollie's house, and therefore knew where the goods were kept. Entrance was gained to the house at an early hour in the morning by clambering from a house of ill-fame at No. 118 into an open window in an addition to the rear of Mollie's house. Thence the sneak was easily led into the room where she was asleep. The jewels, which comprised a watch and chain, diamond-rings, earrings, and lockets, were found in a bureau which was thoroughly ransacked. Only a few days ago all the silverware was stolen from the house by a burglary similarly accomplished, but the plunder was all found hidden in the vicinity after arrest and confession of the thieves, Thomas Fitzgerald and John Murray.

NONA TROWBRIDGE,

the dwarf sister of Anna and Emily Trowbridge, whose recent suicide by hanging is fresh in the public mind, did not die last evening at set of sun, as a reckless morning paper yesterday had it arranged for in something approaching to programme style. Nor is it likely that she will die to-day, to-morrow, or the next day, or, in fact, for some time to come. The double-unfortunate girl has been living, since the suicide, with her married sister, Mrs. Swan, at No. 978 Michigan avenue, where she has received every attention that love could suggest, and where she has been endeavoring to become reconciled to her sorry lot and to banish from her mind the terrible experience she has so recently been called upon to pass through. She is naturally suffering under nervous exhaustion, but the yarn about her purposely abstaining from and refusing to take food, with the design of starving herself, is pronounced by Mr. and Mrs. Swan as false, and ridiculous as well. The fact is, the girl's appetite—though she doesn't eat much now and never did—has been improving for several days. She is attended, as she has been for years, by her old physician, Dr. Mitchell, who is hopeful for her gradual and complete recovery from the exhausted state in which the recent terrible occurrences have plunged her. She still has something of a fever, but the improvement which has been noted in her general condition during the last few days would seem to indicate that she is in a fair way to mend permanently for the better. The only danger which is now looked upon as being even possible is that this fever may attack the brain, when her situation would of course be serious. But this, though possible, is not probable, and the poor girl's friends are greatly encouraged at her prospects towards recovery.

THE LAKE PARK CONCERT.

Several hundred persons gathered yesterday afternoon on the southern end of Lake Park, the attraction being a free open-air concert. This was given by the Elgin Military Band, consisting of over thirty musicians, and the credit of the affair is due to Mr. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, who engaged the band for the day. The music rendered consisted of selections, overtures, and operatic pieces, including the new serio-comic potpourri, "Chips." The band occupied the music-stand in the centre of a grassy amphitheatre covering several acres, the sides of which were closely studded by listeners. The music was good and was greatly enjoyed by all, and it is understood that concerts of a similar nature will be given every Sunday afternoon during the summer, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon James Dugan, 37 years of age, who died at No. 390 Halsted street of injuries received by accidentally falling into a grain-bin fifty feet deep in the Galena Elevator. Deceased left a wife and five children. An inquest was also held at No. 218 Holt avenue upon Victor Emanuel Johnston, 9 years of age, who was found drowned in the North Branch of the river at the foot of Crossing street.

CRIMINAL.

A basket containing towels, napkins, and a child's cape awaits an owner at the Webster Avenue Police Station. The owner lost them at the corner of Clark and Centre streets.

C. A. Lewis, of No. 386 West Harrison street, was at the West Madison Street Station yesterday charged with embezzlement from his employer, G. G. Pierce, of No. 311 West Madison street. The amount is said to be $14, or some such small sum.

Late Saturday night John Groshak was arrested in this city by Sheriff Edward Fuller, of Medina, N. Y., assisted by a couple of the police in the Cottage-Grove district. He is wanted for seduction and promises to marry, and was taken back to New York yesterday. During his stay in this city he boarded on Dearborn street, near Twenty-seventh, and thought himself completely hidden away from the avengers of the dishonor wrought by him at his former home.

Thomas Schimming and Anton Barton, tenants of a house at No. 453 Desplaines street, did their best yesterday to give the public a still more bloody repetition of the Hanlan-Hoover tragedy. The men and their wives have always been quarrelsome, and Barton, for some trivial cause, assaulted and kicked Mrs. Schimming in a brutal manner. Her husband took up the quarrel, and in the encounter it is claimed that Schimming drew and attempted to use a knife. The disturbance was quelled, however, before any serious injuries were received on either side, and in the afternoon both the principals were locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station.

Minor arrests: Margaret Hurley, assaulting John Burke; Peter Schreiber, assaulting Wendel Banlor; Edward Moran, ex-policeman, and Anna Winters, indecent conduct, on complaint of Henry Channon; M. L. Rehm and John Schuler, creating a disturbance on a North Clark street-car; John Smith, alias "Shorty," and David Morton, brought in for vagrancy under General Order No. 11; Ella Pleasant, colored, and Thomas, alias "Touch" McCarthy, drunken and very disorderly conduct in the West Division Saturday night; E. A. Rockwell, collection agent, charged with threatening Marv and Annie Morrisey, with whom he has been having some difficulty; Mary Peterson, charged with the larceny of $40 from her wash-woman, Susan Anderson; J. Kintel, rearrested for stabbing C. Boshert in the Twenty-second street district several days ago; George Jordon, colored, charged with cutting another negro whose name is unknown on the hand with a razor in a quarrel on Fourth avenue yesterday; Michael Bowers and C. H. Taylor, brought in for vagrancy by Officers Gillard and Meehan.

The West Twelfth street police district had its usual Sunday excitement yesterday. At 5:25 in the afternoon Officer Jerry Houlihan came to the station with four young men, prisoners, followed by a crowd numbering at least 1,000 men, women, and children. The officer was hot and excited, and had his baton and revolver ready for immediate use, owing to the muttering threats of the rabble, which was composed on one side of Bohemians, and on the other of Irish, or at least chiefly of Irish. Some young men, at the head of whom was William McKillop, were having some noisy play at the corner of Brown and Sixteenth streets, when a Bohemian named Gustav Skedo interfered with them. McKillop beat him badly about the head and face with a stick, and Thomas Collins, another of the gang, assaulted him with a knife. Skedo was taken to his home, No. 271 Johnson street, badly used up from the beating he received. Another Bohemian who tried to make peace, was assaulted with stones and other missiles. Thomas Farley and John McDermott also took part in the affray, and aided in stoning the windows in Skedo's house. They, too, were arrested for riot, and Collins and McKillop were charged with the assaults as well as with riot. One portion of the crowd which followed the policeman to the station wished the release of the prisoners and the arrest of the Bohemians, and the Bohemians wanted to get at the prisoners themselves in preference to punishing them legally. The prisoners assert that Skedo began the assault by hurling a brick into their midst.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer W. H. Walker, of the West Twelfth Street Police Station, found on Stewart avenue a hatless and shoeless individual, who, when overhauled and closely questioned regarding his condition, pretended to be a somnambulist and a sufferer from temporary mental aberration. He acted so queerly that he was brought to the station, and booked for disorderly conduct. A little later he was released upon a money deposit guaranteeing his appearance before Justice Walsh to-day. Some few hours after this, Thomas Keys, proprietor of a boarding-house in the second story of No. 610 Canal street, reported at the station that a burglar had entered his house during the early morning hours, and, after ransacking the clothing of some of the boarders, was surprised. One or two persons in the house caught sight of the burglar as he was escaping, and they were sure to be able to identify him if captured. His only plunder was $1.80 which he found in the pantaloons pockets of a boarder. The burglar's straw hat and a pair of shoes were found behind the back fence. The police at once suspected their prisoner, the disorderly man, and last night he was found under the alias of W. H. Brown at No. 175 Jefferson street, and rearrested. The hat fitted him exactly, and he perceptibly weakened when it was shown him. Mr. Keys and other in the house claimed to positively identify him. The police themselves know nothing concerning their prisoner, who claims to peddle fly-paper, and do odd jobs about a gents' furnishing-goods store, at No. 22 West Madison street.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the police patrolmen, hearing unearthly noises in the Bryant Block, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, concluded to make a descent upon the place. In the rooms kept by the notorious Frank and Jennie Tyler, the middle-aged couple who have been so frequently arrested for blackmailing and for vagrancy they found three young girls and three equally callow young men in a disgraceful condition. The eight were arrested and booked at the Armory on various charges. Between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 o'clock in the morning the Armory police swooped down upon houses of ill-fame at No. 160 Pacific avenue and Nos. 278, 310, 316, 330, and 408 State street, and succeeded in capturing eighty-one males and females. The respectable citizens living in the neighborhood are enraged at the hour which the pull was made, as they were kept awake by the noise of the rabble in the streets. They have taken the matter to their Aldermen, and doubtless they will be heard from. In making the pull the police avoided breaking in doors or injuring in any way the buildings which they entered along State street. In one instance a woman named Annie Phillips dropped down with some thread from her apartment in the third story of a building on State street, a note requesting a neighboring restaurateur to fasten a heavier cord to the thread, and in this way send her up some breakfast. A policeman was sitting at her door, she said, and she was determined not to let him capture her. The policeman sat there until 9 o'clock in the morning without any breakfast and then gave up the siege.

MILITIA NOTES.

Private Edward F. Gail was elected Captain of Company C, First Cavalry, last week.

E. F. McQuaid, Second Lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

George Glassbrook, First Lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment, tenders his resignation. Forwarded approved.

G. M. Vanzwoll, Second Lieutenant of I Company, First Infantry, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

Capt. O'Connor, of Company B, Second Regiment, recommends the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Privates John Coady, Patrick Lyons, Con Sheahan, John Cahill, and Thomas Redmond. Forwarded approved.

Joseph A. Eagle, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Forwarded approved.

John E. Doyle, Captain of Company A, Second Infantry, tenders his resignation, which has been forwarded to Springfield approved.

There will be a meeting of officers at the First Regiment Armory to-night at 5 o'clock, to decide upon the date of the proposed encampment near Chicago.

Capt. Donlan, of Company F, Second Regiment, recommends the discharge of Privates John H. Ryan, Gary Lampkins, and Edward Alexander, "for the good of the service." Forwarded approved.

Capt. J. Clifford, of Company D, Second Regiment, recommends the discharge, "for the good of the service" of Privates Edward J. Newman, John Larmen, John Warlon, Bert Wright, and John McAuliff. Forwarded approved.

Col. Samuel Appleton, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General on the Division Staff of Gen. A. C. Ducat, has been tendered the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice in the First Brigade, under Gen. Torrence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Governor has licensed the students of the Chicago Cadet School, which is to be established by Capt. Richard Robins, late of the Regular Army, to drill and parade with arms. Capt. Robins is indorsed by all the prominent military officers in the city.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

An urgent demand is being made for fire apparatus at South Chicago. There are quite a number of business enterprises in this place, including lumber-yards and a big hotel. The insurance companies threaten to withdraw unless there is something done to protect their interests. The matter has been presented to the Board of Trustees, and by them referred to a committee which will report at the next Board meeting.

The stations along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad are being set back from the track.

The foundations of a station at the north end of Drexel Boulevard are being laid for the park phaetons.

A reception was given on Friday evening at the house of Mrs. George Stewart to Miss Payne and Miss Jewett, of Persia, and Miss Ward, of Calcutta. All the ladies are missionaries.

Next Thursday evening the steamer Favorite is to take the young people of St. John's Church, Oakland, out on the lake for a moonlight excursion.

Brown's Mills, at Irondale, are expected to be running in every department by Sept. 1.

LAKE.

The Hyde Park and Lake Water-Works pumped during the week ending July 27, 24,300,000 gallons of water, which is an increase of 33 per cent over last year. This increase is owing in part to the failure of the artesian well of the South Park. The average cost per million gallons of water pumped into the mains has been $14.46.

The damaged hay from the fires of Thursday and Friday at the Stock-Yards is being carted away by people living in the vicinity, to be used as bedding for cows and horses. The smoke from the smoldering hay has driven away the mosquitoes from the vicinity.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Sunday-schools of the Englewood churches gave a concert last evening at the Presbyterian Church. The programme was very interesting, and the little folks acquitted themselves with credit.

The Rev. E. F. Williams, of the Congregational Church, will leave this week for a two months' vacation in the East.

The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, of the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, will return this week from a short vacation.

Capt. Shepherd, of this village, left Chicago at 11:20 yesterday morning on a special locomotive of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for Erie, Pa., where his mother lies dangerously ill.

THE RAILROADS.

THREATENS WAR.

The Wabash Railroad is making great efforts to secure a portion of the through business to the Pacific. The New York *Tribune* has the following in regard to the matter:

An application was made two or three weeks ago by the officers of the Wabash Railroad Company for the organization of the West-bound freight traffic destined to California. The application was made to the officers of the trunk lines through Commissioner Fink. The business has gone heretofore by way of the Chicago railroads. The trunk lines secured by this route a larger carriage than would be given them by granting the request of the Wabash Company. The difference in distance is that between Toledo, the eastern terminus of the Wabash Road, and Chicago, the western terminus of the trunk lines. The application of the Wabash Company has received little or no attention, and it is understood that the managers of the trunk lines, in effect, have refused the request. It is said that freight destined to San Francisco by way of the Wabash route has been diverted from that course and carried through Chicago.

It was agreed last evening by officers of the Wabash Company that its proportion of the California business should be secured to that road. It was not said what rates would be made to-day on through traffic; but it was admitted that the rates would insure the Company its full share of the traffic. If diversion of freight should be made to the Chicago routes, it was said that merchandise would be billed to St. Louis; or, if that course was not effective, to Toledo. It was resolved that the Wabash Road should have its part of the through business to California and other Pacific States. The rate at which the traffic was taken was thought of less consequence than the recognition by the trunk lines of the Wabash Road as a through route to the Pacific coast.

RAILROADS VS. CANALS.

Canal-Auditor Schuyler, of New York, in a talk the other day about the outlook of the New York canals, said:

Should the receipts this year aggregate the sum of $845,000, as it is anticipated they will, that sum will be sufficient, except in case of disastrous breaks, to maintain the canals, and yet the revenues may fall even below the amount necessary to be expended, in which event provision must be made from other sources. The effect of the reduction in earnings this year will simply be a smaller contribution to the sinking fund and a little larger deficiency tax than last year.

Mercnants are patronizing railroads rather than canals, mainly through self-interest. Merchants buy of those who sell cheapest, and snip by that route that offers the lowest rates of transportation. The railroads opened the season by giving rates lower than ever before dreamed of, and below the actual cost by water. For instance, flour has been taken by rail from St. Louis to New York, a distance of 1,200 miles, at eight cents per barrel, and wheat from Chicago to New York at four and one-half cents a bushel. Eight cents a barrel from St. Louis to New York is only 74 cents per ton, or less than two and one-half cents per bushel of wheat. I don't believe there is a merchant in Albany who pays less than a dollar a ton from New York to Albany, or a farmer who can ship his potatoes from Albany to New York for less than eighty or ten cents per barrel. The average rate for 1878 from Chicago to New York by lake and canal was nine cents per bushel for wheat. That rate probably afforded a moderate compensation, but so modcrate, in fact, that the builders are not constructing lake and canal craft as the old ones decay and go out of use. If these rates by rail were profitable, and therefore likely to be permanent, the gradual disappearance of business craft from the lakes and the canals might be a cause for regret, but would give no occasion for alarm. Unremunerative railway rates now mean dear transportation in the end. According to sworn returns of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for 1878, it cost that road six mills per ton per mile to move its freight, which rate is equivalent to about $2 04 per ton, and about eight cents per bushel for wheat from Buffalo to New York. From what I have stated it will be seen that the rates offered by the roads are but a small portion of the costs. Thus, the business of a route which can carry with profit from Chicago to New York for almost the actual cost by rail from Buffalo to New York is being illegitimately diverted, and the equipment of that route and the capital invested therein are gradually declining, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say are being destroyed by gigantic corporations, aided and led by those created by our own State.

THE CLAIM AGENTS.

The President of the Railroad Claim Agents' Association has just issued the following circular:

The third annual meeting of this Association will be held at the Girard House in Philadelphia at 10 a. m. on the 10th day of September, 1879.

The purposes of our Association have previously been set forth, and in calling attention to this meeting we can only say that we consider the Association has already demonstrated its usefulness and has been productive of much good.

The success of our last annual meeting at St. Louis, in December, 1878, emboldens us to hope that we will have a large representation from every section at our coming meeting.

You are respectfully requested to send your claim agent, or whoever investigates the claims presented against your Company, to attend at the next meeting.

Those who expect to be present will confer a favor by advising either of the undersigned as early as practicable.

DENVER.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—The Denver & Rio Grande Company, believing Judge Hallett's decision indicates the invalidity of the lease, are preparing to extend the line into San Juan and to Old Mexico.

RELIGIOUS.

Reappearance Yesterday of Moody and Sankey in New York City.

Their Drawing Power Unabated --Five Thousand People Turned Away.

Grace Episcopal Church Celebrates Its Twentieth Anniversary.

Flattering Testimonial to Dr. Locke---Sermon on "Salvation" by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The announcement that Mooky and Sankey would conduct Mr. Sawyer's gospel temperance meetings at Cooper Union this afternoon and evening, called out two of the old-fashioned revival throngs. The afternoon service had been advertised at 3:30, but at 2:45 every seat in the great house was occupied, and aisles filled with men, women, and children, who stood patiently until the close of the meeting. At 3:45 the policemen closed the doors of admission and a multitude of disappointed ones assembled in Eighth street and listened to the music, which came from the hall in a great volume. At least 5,000 people were

TURNED FROM THE DOORS.

On the platform was a chorus of 300 voices. Mr. Sankey's voice has lost none of its power, and his singing created an enthusiasm like that seen in the famous revival meetings in the Hippodrome. A burst of applause greeted his first hymn, but was promptly checked by Mr. Moody, who reminded the assembly that they were in the house of God, not in a theatre. Mr. Moody has improved in appearance since he last spoke in this city.

HIS SERMONS

were characterized by the earnestness which have made him famous in his great campaigns. He has rather gained than lost any power of expression, and the effect of his words to-day was immediate and powerful. The afternoon sermon was from the text "Come," and was an impassioned appeal to his hearers to enroll themselves in the army of Christ. The popularity of Moody and Sankey in New York is assured.

SALVATION.

SERMON BY THE REV. R. D. SHEPPARD.

The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, of Grace Methdist Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, preached yesterday morning on "Some Conditions of Salvation." His text was as follows:

Paul said unto the Centurion and to the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved.—*Acts, xxvii., 31.*

The reverend gentleman drew a graphic picture of Paul's shipwreck in the Mediterranean, and narrated the circumstances attending it, with a description of the final rescue. The voyage of the corn-ship from Alexandria to Malta reminded him of another voyage,—that of the good old ship Zion, which, like the corn-ship, was destined to come into port at last safe and sound if so be, as in the case of the former, all abided in the ship and remained steadfast in devotion to their duty. And this led him to a consideration of the question of personal salvation, and the means, conditions, and helps connected with its accomplishment. A man seeking salvation should, as a traveler to a strange country, proceed by some safe, accredited way. As man was not made to live alone, it was well, therefore, that he should make the journey to Heaven in company with others to cheer, raise, support, and comfort him on the way. The Church of Christ was a spiritual influence, with its divinely-instituted ordinance of preaching the Word as the foundation of its usefulness. Once embarked on the Church of Christ, one must abide therein to become a strong, well-rounded saint in the end. The Church was God's ordained means for making the voyage from earth to Heaven. People needed the Church, and it needed them. They needed it as a means of reaching Heaven. It needed them because, being poor, it needed their powers, their enthusiasm to help the progress of the world in its journey onward. Instead of letting go the old instrumentalities—the preaching of the Word, the prayer-meeting, the class-meeting—and substituting for them the "more modern" means, it were really better to stand by the good old ship even in the midst of raging storms, cut loose the rudder-bands, hoist the mainsail, and be driven by wind and wave towards the opening in the shore. And at last, when the old ship was battered to pieces, alone we might make the little remaining segment of the voyage, with God's protecting and overhanging Providence, and, once within the haven of rest, meet those who had made the same great voyage before us.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Clinton Locke, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, must have been happy yesterday. It was the twentieth anniversary of his Rectorship, and the ladies of the church had decorated the lectern, baptismal font, and pulpit with beautiful flowers. And what, perhaps, pleased him quite as much, was a very large congregation, though a great many of the parishioners are out of the city.

His text was:

Thanks be to the Lord, for He hath showed me marvelous great kindness in a strange city.—*Psalm xxxi., 23—Prayer-Book version.*

On the seventh Sunday after Trinity, twenty years ago, he said, he entered his duties as Rector of Grace Church, having occupied the Rectorship some four weeks before. Three points stood out in his memory connected with the first service: The extreme heat of the day, the smallness of the congregation, and the anxiety of the Wardens that he should preach in a black gown and not in a surplice. He didn't own one, nor did the parish, and they had quite a search before that article of apparel could be found. He mentioned this to show how things had changed. How astonished both Wardens and congregation would be if he stood in the pulpit now and preached in a black gown! Of the then Wardens and Vestrymen only two remained,—J. Mason Loomis and William Hibbard. Some of the others were dead, and some had moved away. Of the families then connected with the parish, perhaps some ten or twelve remained. He found the parish in a sad condition. Its congregation had dwindled down to a handful; it was loaded with debts, both funded and floating; its building was a mere flimsy wooden shell; its resources were so small that his salary was but $1,500, which was partly made up by subscription. This certainly wasn't promising; he did not, however, feel in the least disheartened. He was young, energetic, and anxious to work. He saw that no church in the city was better situated. The neighborhood of Peck court and Wabash avenue had about the same relation to the business part of the town as Thirty-first street and Wabash avenue has now. It was rapidly settling with a fine class of people, and he knew that, with even ordinary care, the future must be better than the past. Above all, he felt confidence in the Vestry,—young men, determined to see the battle through. Very soon things began to brighten. New people came. The interest grew and strengthened. In 1863 he collected by his own exertions money enough in the parish to erect a handsome parsonage in the rear of the church. In 1864 the church was so crowded that it was determined to enlarge it, and 250 sittings were added, making the capacity 700. Many would remember the awkward, ugly building, so insufferably hot in summer, so starvingly cold in winter. In 1867 it was evident that they would have to move further south, or be cut off by the foundation of a parish about Sixteenth street. The plan met with some opposition, but, when it was clearly shown that, unless some such measure was adopted, the parish could not expect any growth in the future, all opposition worth mentioning ceased, and all parties joined heartily in taking the necessary steps for the inauguration of the great work. The present lot was purchased and the church erected. They would remember the glorious Easter of its opening in 1869. It was the beginning of a new style of architecture and church decoration in the city. The church seemed very novel and very gaudy then; it seemed plain enough now. Like the rest of Chicago, they had plunged into debt, which seemed a little thing then, everything looked so bright; all sails were set, the sea smooth, and the wind fair. But the reckoning day came, and, amid the ruins of a smoldering city and the financial crisis of 1873, the parish was found with a funded debt of $40,000, some floating debts, and everybody dispirited, depressed, frightened at the rapidly decreasing value of their own property and the uncertainties of the future. As to himself, a nervous difficulty had been paralyzing for a year or more his usefulness, and filling him with the darkest forebodings. He could not work as he would have wished to do. But for the unfailing kindness of his people, and the unfaltering courage of the woman whom God indeed gave him for a helpmeet, he would have resigned and sought some lighter field of labor. He had almost determined to do so, but at the Easter meeting in 1874 the splendid unanimity of his people in rallying around him dispelled all his fears and gave him fresh life, and did more than all the medicine to relieve him of ill-health. In that year $15,000 were paid, and the total debt then stood: Funded, $25,000; floating, $5,000. A large portion of the latter was paid at the next Easter. But in 1876 a tornado blew down the beautiful spire, and damaged the church in a most serious way. This called for an outlay of $4,000, which was cheerfully met. The expenses of the parish were arranged to suit the changed times. The floating debt had been gradually reduced, and, unless something unusual occurred, it would be paid by the following Easter; and, with the $5,000 which he hoped would be the memorial offering of the day, the funded debt would be reduced to $20,000. During the past twenty years there had been 1,002 baptisms, 405 confirmations, 473 funerals, and 370 marriages; and there had been contributed for objects inter and extra parochial, in round numbers, $420,000. He had never counted the sermons preached or the services held, but they numbered, with the lectures, into the thousands; and all had been written out in full, with careful preparation. With the exception of four months' absence in Europe in 1870, and three months at the East in 1871, he had never been absent from his post more than three weeks at a time, and then quite rarely; and only three Sundays in all that time from illness.

The Doctor then reviewed the work done by the parish,—the feeding, and clothing, and sheltering of people after the fire, the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital, the founding of St. Stephen's Church, the carrying on of large and flourishing Sunday and industrial schools, and the commencement of a new mission. The church had aided liberally in all the work of the diocese, and the members were earnest laborers in all the great charities of the city. The parish had not been sleepy, selfish, exclusive, but the warm and lovely centre of church work. He had had many tokens of the growth of grace. Without some such encouragement a Rector could not possibly struggle on. He would not speak of his trials and discouragements. Some had been heavy, and some would probably never be removed. But he thought, by the help of God's holy spirit, many souls had been brought nearer to their Savior, and raised above the level of worldliness in their aspirations toward a better life.

Reference was then made to material changes, and changes in the city and its society. It had now become fashionable for one to improve his mind. When he looked around now and saw the splendid buildings, the far-stretching streets, the immense crowds, the incoming trains, the parks, the brilliant equipages, he almost rubbed his eyes to assure himself that it was not a dream; it was so different then.

Changes in the diocese were next adverted to. There was not now a pastor settled over any religious body of any kind who occupied the post when the speaker came here. Robert Collyer might be an exception, but he was at that time a "minister at large." He smiled sometimes when he thought of the religious sensations he had seen in Chicago,—men coming and drawing a great crowd and making a great hubbub, and gradually sinking down into the crowd as unnoticed as anybody else. There had been, too, changes in the parish. Many were dead, many who were rich had become poor, and many who were poor had become rich. The parish life ebbed and flowed.

After begging pardon for speaking of himself, Dr. Locke asked those who had accompanied him from the beginning to bear witness that the preaching from the pulpit had always been Jesus Christ, the only Savior of sinful men, and that doctrine set forth according to the Catholic faith and the ways of the Catholic Church. He had never given one inch to any popular or passing theology, but had struggled to maintain intact the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had never thrust upon his people any novelty, and in all these years he had never heard any objection to any ritual change he had seen fit to make. What he had done, and what he might do, should ever be in submission to the authorities who were over him in the Lord. Might He keep him from any disingenuous, traitorous attempt to introduce false doctrine under any exaggerated forms of outward devotion.

In conclusion, he expressed gratitude to God for His goodness, thanked his wife, who is associated so thoroughly with him in all the works the parish, the people for their kindness, forbearance and aid, their numberless acts of friendship, their encouragement, sympathy, and love. God might mean them to remain together many years longer, and He might soon separate them. Whether he went or staid, he prayed God to send down upon their bodies, their souls, and their spirits the choicest blessings He could bestow, and when they did part might they by His grace be enabled to look forward to a final reunion in that Paradise where Jesus goes in and out among His people.

At the close of the sermon Judge Otis presented the following, which will be spread on the church records:

We thank the Great Head of the Church for His goodness in giving and sparing to us for so many years a Rector ever faithful in seasons both of adversity and prosperity, noted for preserving the unity and harmony of his parish, for the zeal and eminent ability with which he has discharged the duties of his sacred office, and for organizing and successfully managing one of the noblest charities of this city.

May he, strengthened and encouraged by the love and esteem of his people, long continue his noble work among us.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity, A. D. 1879.

A. TRACEY LAY,
A. A. BIGELOW,
Wardens.
JOHN L. PECK,
A. WILLIAMS,
X. L. OTIS,
V. WATKINS,
E. WALKER,
GEORGE BUCK,
C. W. DREW,
J. H. S. QUICK,
Vestrymen.

A very large number remained to partake of the communion.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

THEIR SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The "Disciples of Christ" are but a small sect apparently, judging by the attendance yesterday afternoon at their meeting. They are earnest Christians, something after the Campbellite pattern, and it would seem that they either do not believe in a paid ministry, or else are not numerically strong enough to support a professional exhorter and expounder. They meet each Sunday afternoon at No. 229 West Randolph street, and there a reporter yesterday found them—six strong; three men and three women.

The services were of the simplest character and were not protracted. A hymn was sung, the Campbellite collection being used, and then followed an extempore prayer by an old gentleman, apparently a Scotchman, who by general consent appeared to be the chosen leader. Another elderly man selected a second hymn and the first one read a portion of the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel, or, as he termed it, "the testimony of John." He then commented at some length on the sacred text, which narrates how Christ told His hearers to eat and drink of His body, for that He was the living bread which came down from Heaven.

A small table in the centre of the room was covered with a fair white cloth, and upon this rested something unseen, because spread over it there was a napkin. At the conclusion of the remarks, which were of a character to impress upon the readers the sanctity of the Lord's Supper, and the necessity of frequent communion with Him in the manner which He called for and provided, the napkin was withdrawn and revealed the customary bread and wine. The leader of the six made a brief invocation, imploring the Almighty to prepare their hearts for a proper reception of Christ's body and blood, and then distributed the sacred elements. Everything was done reverently and in order, and, apart from the small attendance and the unclerical appearance of the little room, there was nothing specially noticeable in this gathering of the faithful.

An Old Lady's Tramp.

Philadelphia Times, July 21.

Yesterday an intelligent, bright-eyed English woman, who said she was 74 years old, visited police headquarters. She said she had been residing at a point 138 miles from Bangor, Me., near the New Brunswick border. Some time ago she decided to come southward to see her children, who reside at Chester. They sent her $108, but when she received it she resolved to pay off indebtedness incurred while she was ill, and so applied every cent of it. Then she made up her mind not to make any further drafts upon her children's purses, but to traverse the entire distance on foot. A little over three weeks ago she set out upon her journey. This she accomplished without molestation on the way and with constant tokens of kindness from dwellers by the roadside. Those who heard the plucky old lady's recital of endurance in the pedestrian line were so pleased that they took up quite a substantial collection and secured her transportation to Chester to rejoin her progeny.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Then What Were You Doing at the "Gates of the Mayor's Residence"?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—THE TRIBUNE and other of the city papers have asserted for some days past that I, in connection with other parties, have been to the Mayor with charges against officers of the Police Department. What the other parties named have done I do not know, but, so far as I am concerned, I most emphatically say that I have never said to the Mayor anything, directly or indirectly, to influence his action toward any member of that department, or to the injury of Messrs. Dixon and Lansing. As to the latter officer, I have but a slight acquaintance with him, and last met him at the gate of the Mayor's residence, where I was going on business wholly other than anything relating to the officers above-named. Respectfully,

J. H. MCGAUSLAND.

Gold Illustrated by Corn.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Under the head "A Word with Senator Chandler," in to-day's TRIBUNE, your correspondent S. B. B. makes one very erroneous statement. While in some things he is correct in his conclusions as to what would be the effect of "coining all the silver in the world into dollars," he is certainly wrong in the following: "It would increase the value of silver and decrease the price of gold to a point where *gold would be worth less than silver.*

If the production of corn should be suddenly doubled or trebled, the effect would be a great reduction in the price of *all breadstuffs*, including *wheat*. But the price of wheat would not be made *lower* than that of *corn*; on the contrary, the per cent of decline in the price of wheat would be *less* than in the price of *corn*.

So, "if all the silver in the world were coined into dollars," it would cheapen *all* money, including gold, but *principally* it would cheapen *silver* money. These two propositions seem to be too self-evident to admit of argument. S.

Obscene Literature.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The party who recently caused some 40